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THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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THE PROBLEM OF PERPETUAL MOTION.

BY VICTOR J. EVANS.

(Courtesy of the Patent Record.)

The term "perpetual motion" is generally meant to convey the impression of a motor which creates power and runs indefinitely, or, in other words, a self-actuating machine that will start itself, overcome the resistance of air and friction, and possess a surplus of power sufficient to propel other machines. In this limited sense it means any machine which, independent of wear, will not run out. A ball always rolling, a fluid always flowing, a wheel always turning, each operating by gravity alone, would exactly fulfill the required condition. This term could not be applied to machinery moved by any external communicated power, as the tides, wind, electricity, temperature or like agencies. We may even go so far as to assert that in this strict mechanical sense even the planetary system offers no exhibition of perpetual motion in the planets themselves, although each is in perpetual motion. The distinction lies in the fact that the motions of the earth, for example, are referable to other causes than its own structural arrangement, internal or external. By perpetual motion, then, is simply meant a sustained continuous mechanical power.

The solution of the problem of perpetual motion still engages the minds of many inventors, who, in spite of centuries of failure to solve this problem, persist in wasting time, energy and money in pursuing this fallacy.

It is remarkable that some of the most enthusiastic devotees of this will-of-the-wisp are possessed of a high degree of mechanical ingenuity and inventive faculty, from which they would realize large profits were they to turn their attention to something practical. Thus the long-hidden truth respecting perpetual motion has exercised the energies of men of the highest intellect, as well as entangling in its toils men of the humblest attainments.

Those who seek to solve this problem seem to take great pleasure in the endless contrivances it requires and suggests. This problem always presents itself to the mind as exceedingly simple and easy of solution, particularly to those who have had no experience in attempting to solve this mystery. It is really remarkable that inventors, although possessed of no proof of its possibility—even in direct opposition to every announcement of its impracticability, and in utter contempt of every censure heaped on the pursuit, are still to be found rushing into this hazardous arena. It has been condemned as a chimera and an absurdity, yet this class of inventors are still undaunted.

Surely this opens to us a curious phase of the human mind, that sets at naught the dictum of mechanics and mathematics and the laws of nature. It would almost seem as if each inventor in this field has acted independently of his predecessors, as he frequently reinvents as new some exploded fallacy. These retrograde operations and failures have caused this class of inventors to be greatly censured, and to be charged with ignorance, stupidity and folly. The history of invention leads to the con-

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clusion that if all that has been discovered and is known were to be swept from the earth, the whole would be reinvented in coming ages.

Most inventors of supposed perpetual motion machines, believing that they have discovered this power, make it a matter of profound secrecy. This renders investigation difficult. The inventor is led to believe in a bubble, and the public is deluded. It is announced from time to time that some inventor has at last solved the problem. Upon investigation, however, it is invariably found that some enthusiastic devotee has built a model which is claimed to demonstrate the practicability of perpetual motion. The failure of the model to work is always ascribed to defects in its construction, and a perfect model is speedily promised which will be thoroughly practical. These inventors sometimes spend the balance of their lives in the vain attempt to build a working model that will operate successfully. The history of the search for perpetual motion does not afford a single instance of success.

Many persons are under the impression that a large sum of money has been offered by the United States Government for the solution of the problem of perpetual motion. No such offer has ever been made. On the contrary, the United States Patent Office refuses to grant patents on devices of this character, and will not even consider an application for a patent claiming to solve this theory without a full-sized working machine. It is advisable, therefore, for an inventor who wishes to make application for a patent for an invention founded on perpetual motion to file a caveat instead. The Patent Office also refuses to grant patents for air ships or flying machines which have no balloon attachments, but contemplate creating power to provide for their own buoyancy.

Whether perpetual motion, capable of communicating motion without losing power, will ever become an accomplished fact is something which the future alone can determine. It is often contended by the student of this problem that had the question, "Can the sound of the human voice be transmitted from ocean to ocean," been asked fifty years ago it would have been

considered equally as absurd as the solution of perpetual motion.

While it is true that the possibilities of the future cannot be foretold by man, nevertheless all power produced so far has been the mere transformation of one form of energy to another form by means and methods which, in creating such transformation, have simply taken from one source just what has been added to another.

A motor capable of communicating motion without any loss of power must overcome the resistance of air and friction, as no movement is produced without the expenditure of energy, and as nothing gives that which it does not possess, it is impossible for the generating force to give a greater amount of power than that which it itself produces. In order that a motor be perpetual it must be maintained by some external cause involving the expenditure of energy. The question of perpetual motion is, therefore, finally reduced to the finding of a weight that is heavier than itself; or an elastic force having a greater elasticity than that which it actually possesses, which is clearly an impossibility.

There is no single motion in nature which can be called perpetual, though change is perpetual and eternal, and motion in some form must always exist. No atom of energy in the universe ever perishes, nor can any atom of energy be added to the existing supply, the only changes possible being those of transformation of energy from one form to another. Thus heat energy may be developed from electrical or mechanical energy, but for every unit of heat energy developed an exact equivalent of the other form of energy must disappear. Energy can only be transformed, and cannot multiply itself. It can take all shapes, but must leave one to assume another. It is just as impossible to create energy as to create matter, and any method which has for its object to produce from a pound of coal more energy than the said pound of coal possesses should be regarded as equivalent to the claim that ten pounds of coal could be made into eleven.

It is very difficult to explain why some of the problems and theories regarding perpetual motion are impracticable, as some of these theories appear on their faces to be

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perfectly feasible to the average mind, but any one who has knowledge of the true principles of mechanics can arrive at but one conclusion, and that is, that under existing circumstances it is an absolute impossibility to produce perpetual motion.

Attempts have been made to effect perpetual motion by water, mercury, sand levers, inclined planes, water wheels, Archimedian screws, single wheels, drum wheels, multiplied wheels, and other mechanical means. It would be very difficult to discover something that had not been put on trial to make a wheel continually turn itself. A thousand failures do not prove a thing is impossible, but it proves that something, however trifling, is wanting. Suppose it to be something to act as a lubricator or as a detent at some point. Does not this suggest the weakness of such a machine for any practical purpose? It must be plain that at the best it would be little more than an exquisitely curious toy. In the words of the poet:

"This sublime problem with delight
Have students posed to prove it right,
And equally to prove it wrong;
In argument each side is strong,
Yet centuries cannot suffice
Perpetual motion to surprise."

We present herewith drawings and descriptions of a few of the principal attempts to solve perpetual motion. The great similarity of machines invented hundreds of years ago with those of recent origin will be readily apparent, carrying out the old adage that "There is nothing new under the sun."

Figure 1 illustrates a wheel involving a changing of center of gravity principle. In this form the wheel is equipped with equal distantly spaced levers pivoted to the circumference of the wheel, each having a weight at the outer end, the several levers so pivoted or hinged to the wheel that in one direction they can rest on the wheel rim, while on the opposite side, being swung out by centrifugal force, they arrange themselves eccentrically to the axis, and in consequence supposed to rotate the wheel in the direction indicated by the arrow. Notwithstanding this apparent operative wheel it will not work, for the reason that at all times the center of gravity of all the weights is in a vertical plane passing through the

point of suspension, and therefore the wheel must stop as the weight of gravity at each side is balanced.

Figure 2 illustrates a machine devised by the celebrated astronomer, James Ferguson, about 1770, for the purpose of showing the fallacy of perpetual motion machines.

The axle at A is placed horizontally, and the spokes B, C, D, etc., turn in a vertical position. They are jointed at s, t, u, etc., as a common sector is, and to each of them is fixed a frame, as R, S, T, etc., in which the weights, 7, 8, 9, 1, 2, etc., have liberty to move. When any spoke, as D, is in a horizontal position, the weight 1 in it falls down and pulls the part b of the then vertical spoke B straight out, by means of a cord going over the pulleys K and k to the weight 1. The spoke C, c was pulled straight out before when it was vertical by weight 2 belonging to spoke E, e, which is in the horizontal position, D, d, and so of all the others on the right hand. But when these spokes come about to the left hand, their weights 4, 5, 6 fall back and cease pulling the parts f, g, h, i, so that the spokes then bend at their joints x, y, z, and the balls at their ends come nearer the center A, all on the left side. Now, as the balls or weights at the right hand side are further from the center A than they are on the left, it might be supposed that this machine would turn round perpetually. However, it will be found to be only a balance.

Figure 3 illustrates a form embodying the principle of the Archimedian screw. This machine includes a lower supply tank, containing water, and an upper receiving tank, supported by a hollow standard having outlets in the sides to deposit the water carried up to the receiving tank into their receptacles below. Between the lower or supply tank and the receiving tank an inclined shaft is arranged, which projects upwardly through one corner of the said receiving tank, and is encircled by a spiral pipe having its lower end submerged in the tank and upper end directed to discharge the water elevated through the pipe into the receiving tank. At an intermediate point an impetus wheel is secured on the shaft, and in a plane at right angles to the latter, the said impetus wheel partaking of an inclination corres-

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ponding to that of the shaft. The wheel is formed with a plurality of peripheral pockets having partitions tangential to the axis of the wheel or shaft, and in each pocket is a weight or ball. The wheel is started to rotate by the application of manual force, and the balls gradually travel outwardly and inwardly at regular intervals in relation to the shaft, and this operation is presumed to maintain a constant rotation of said shaft and create a suction in the pipe spirally surrounding the latter, and thereby cause the water to be elevated through said pipe and deposited in the receiving tank. It is also presumed by the inventor that the impetus of the shaft will be assisted by the water passing through the spirally-disposed pipe thereon, and this force, conjointly acting with that of the wheel, will result in perpetual motion.

Figure 4 shows a form of perpetual motion often repeated in various ways. A indicates a boiler, B engine, C power transmitting wheel, D dynamo, E electric heater or coil in boiler, F electric heater circuit, G a Bunson or other burner. The idea is to generate steam in the boiler sufficient to operate the dynamo, after which the dynamo, generating current in circuit, energizes heat coil F and maintains steam generation within boiler without use of burner G. This form of motor is one advanced by many amateur electricians.

Figure 5 represents an artificial machine for constant motion invented by Col. Kranach, who, in a book printed at Hamburg, Germany, asserts that when once put in motion for any of the following works it will continue in operation, both day and night, without any other help or assistance except that of a small quantity of standing water; that by it large and heavy weights may be drawn, up to 2,000 weight; that in twenty-four hours it will fling out 2,400 barrels of water, and is therefore highly necessary for the draining of land overflowed by inundations; and that it may be employed instead of wind or water mills for all manner of uses, and that the machine may be in either a quick or slow motion.

In Figure 6 the inventor has sought to avail himself of the property of bodies of a certain specific gravity, when immersed in

a fluid of a greater specific gravity, to rise to the surface of such fluid.

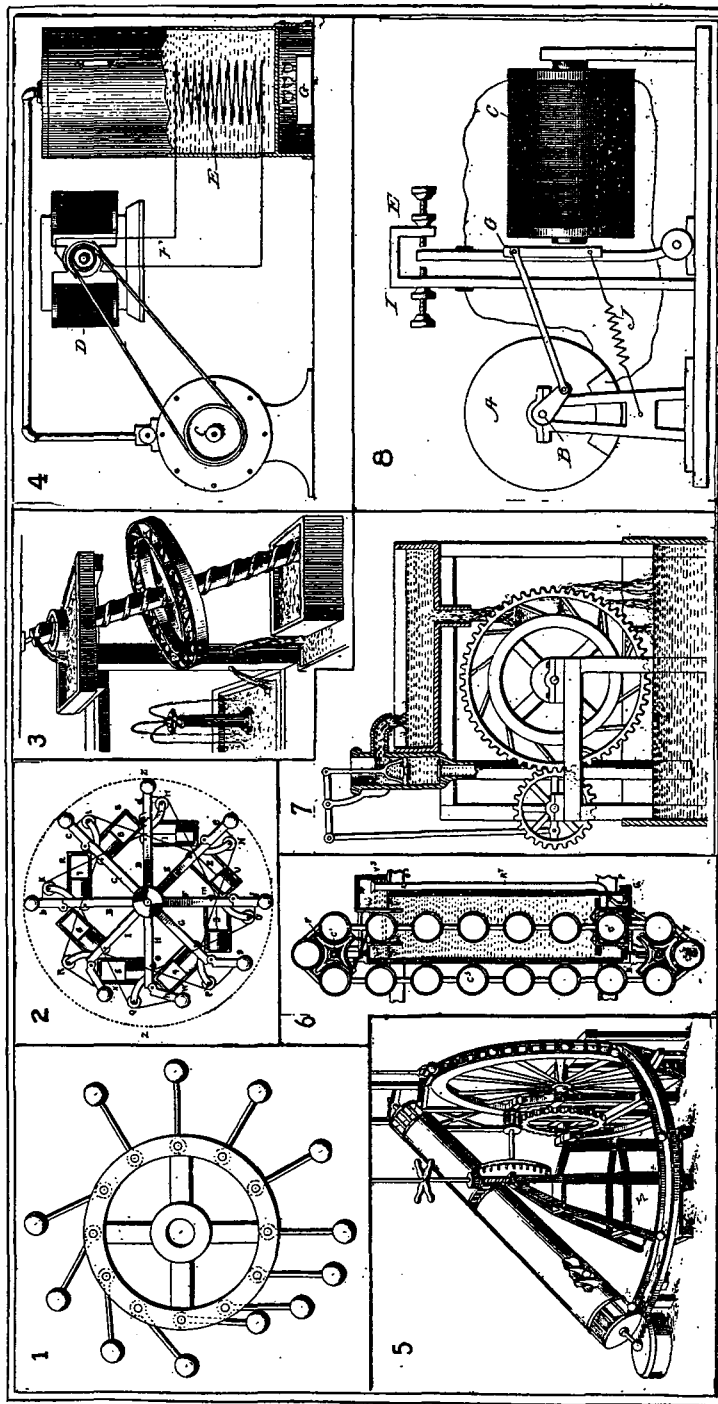
A number of floats, constructed of thin sheet metal, are linked together in a similar manner to the buckets of a chain pump. This chain of floats is passed over two sets of pulleys, one placed vertically above the other. One-half of this chain of floats passes through the center of the tank holding water, and the other half passes outside through the air. The floats, when in motion, enter through the bottom, and rise by their buoyancy through the water, thence passing over the top pulley to the bottom pulley, again enter the tank, and so on. The bottom and top of the tank are provided with double slides, which open and close as the floats enter and leave the chamber.

Figure 7 is one of the oldest attempts in this direction, and is the idea that catches the thoughts of the novice more frequently than any other form. It consists of a tank of water having an outlet, from which flows a stream of water, which turns the paddles of a water wheel, to which is attached a gear wheel, which meshes with a small gear wheel operating a pump, by means of which the water is pumped back into the tank. The fallacy of this form can be seen at a glance.

Figure 8 is an electrical self-moving device which is supposed to operate as follows: The frictional electric machine A is started by any means which magnetizes the magnet C and draws armature G to it. This breaks circuit at I E, which demagnetizes the magnet C and permits spring J to again shift armature G to close the circuit, which allows magnet C to again draw the armature G over as soon as the crank B passes its dead center, which operation is repeated perpetually (supposedly).

Attempts have been made to accomplish perpetual motion by the discovery of some substance that will prevent the passage of the lines of force of a magnet, or, in other words, some substance that will screen a magnet just as an opaque substance will screen light. There is a substance that will screen a magnet, and that substance is iron. In a perpetual motion machine, however, if the screens were made of iron the magnets would attract the screens and stop the machine.

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MACHINES INVENTED FOR PERPETUAL MOTION.

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The problem of perpetual motion has at some time been seriously considered, if only to a limited degree, by almost every inventor, although the careful student and close observer quickly abandons the attempt to solve this chimera for something more practical and tangible. Yet it often happens that persons possessed of mechanical ingenuity of a high order persist in working on this theory, producing mechanical mixtures which are but repetitions of other attempts to solve this problem. To those who still occupy themselves with this fallacious idea it is only proper to state that no perpetual motion machine—that is, a machine capable of moving itself—has up to the present time been produced.

Persons who are attempting to solve this problem should carefully study what has been presented, and remember that many minds, both scientific and otherwise, have followed this phantom for centuries, and those who have studied, experimented and produced various forms of such motion, have found nothing but failure and disappointment.

In conclusion, we wish to state that seekers of perpetual motion would find it equally as difficult to "*lift themselves by their own boot straps.*"

THE "SCAB" IS WELL NAMED.

Any Worker who Sides Against His Fellows and Helps Break Up a Strike, is indeed a "Scab" on Humanity. His Nature is a Combination of Hyena, Hog, and Shark.

The fat man, with full stomach, hard heart and selfish blood, has a haughty way of settling questions that he does not understand.

Most sickening of platitudes, most nonsensical of nonsense concerning man's relations to man is the customary talk about the "scab" workman.

A number of men combine to better their condition. The law will not help them—it considers only supply and demand, and the rights of property. Public opinion helps them a little, but not much.

They must strike, and their only hope is in their own courage and the loyalty and decency of other workingmen.

They are making a sacrifice for their wives and children. They are fighting one of the

fighters that gradually bring up the scale of living to a grade of decency.

And each time their enemy appears in the form of other workers. Every time that men, hard pressed, strive to better themselves, there are found vile, and selfish, and heartless creatures to take the places of the men on strike.

And what does smug prosperity say to this? What is the attitude toward the "scab" of those who should be at least sympathetic?

They talk balderdash about the "right of the laborer to work where he will."

They shriek and howl this tune:

"The sacred right to earn a living must not be interfered with. Whatever else happens, remember that any man may sell his labor to whom, and where he pleases, to do what work he pleases."

Sickening hypocrisy, heartless hypocrisy!

When this nation is fighting another nation do we allow any of our men to sell "his work" to that other nation?

Suppose an American in the Philippines were starving, and sold his muscles and fighting ability to our enemy. What would happen? Would the prosperous say that he must be permitted to sell his labor, and do as he chooses with himself?

Not at all. He would be despised by every human being, even by those who hired him. And if caught, he would be hanged, as he deserved to be hanged, with the shortest of trials and all possible disgrace.

The "scab" workman is simply a traitor in the army of human labor. He is a miserable, cowardly renegade. He is despised by all honest workers, he is despised equally by those who hire him. Unless utterly depraved he despises himself.

Some strikes are based on righteousness and need—most of them are. Some strikes are based on hasty decision, on a misguided sense of power, or on other evils.

There are good strikes and bad strikes, good workmen and bad workmen, good employers and bad employers.

But of "scabs" there is only one kind. They are all cowards, all traitors at heart, and all deserters from profit.

Of course, the "scab," like the hyena, the vulture and the shark, must exist and play in the world's economy. He exists as one of the necessary adjustments in social dis-

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putes. Without him the power of the union would be supreme, and no union or union man, no man on earth is fit for supreme power. The "scab" is a check upon the avarice of labor—which is often as avaricious and as obstinate as capital. He could not be dispensed with in our selfish civilization, where every man, laborer or employer, tries to get all he can.

But if we must endure the "scab" let us at least not try to excuse him. Let us not shed sorrowful tears over the plight of a hyena eating a corpse.

No man has a right to take the law into his own hands. The right to vote gives, to the majority, power to make laws. If workers lack brains to use that power it is their own fault, and they have no right to make themselves the law.

Therefore it is wrong, criminal, unworthy, to visit physical punishment upon even the meanest "scab." But contempt he should have, and he has it.

The men who plead for the "scab," always hypocritically and always despising him in their hearts, are those who use him, the employers fighting their men.

These employers are not to be blamed. Fight is fight, and every army takes advantage of deserters from the other side.

But the employers should cease to defend the "scab." They do not tolerate "scabs" among themselves.

Let some capitalist try to make profit out of the present dilemma of the coal mine owners, and see what will happen to him. He will be boycotted by the banks and railroads, shut out of clubs, snubbed in public, jeered at in private—his life will be made a burden.

If the prosperous man with everything that he needs—even in strike times—hates the "scab" in his class, let him not wonder that the laboring "scab" is despised.

He seeks to make profit of his brother's suffering. He works knowing that he is keeping women and children hungry. For immediate gain he opposes the permanent welfare of the whole class, to which he belongs.

He is unspeakably vile and repulsive, and his well-chosen name of "scab" describes him.—New York Evening Journal.

THE FLOATER'S DREAM.

He could see his dear old homestead and the schoolhouse on the hill,

The blue waters of the river, as it flowed on to the mill,

And the sun as it set that evening, in the far off golden West;

'Twixt him and the horizon, the cross on the old church looked best

When on Sundays in his childhood days, with his little sister he would go

And ask forgiveness for his sins, because his mother taught him so.

It all came back to him so plain, though it happened long ago,

For many a summer's rain had passed, also the winter's snow;

But now that he's returned to where he spent his boyhood days,

He must hurry on to his dear old home, which behind the old elm lays.

The lights were fast appearing, as the shades of night drew on;

Some glittered through the elm leaves on his father's farm.

He hastened cross the village road to the old familiar place

Where many times, in his boyhood days, with his schoolmates, he would race.

He knocked loud on the panel, his heart was most on fire

To kiss his dear old mother, also his aged sire;

Quick steps were soon heard coming, who opened wide the door—

Why, Grandma, here is Uncle Jack! from a boy not more than four.

The scene need not be mentioned, but his mother wept tears of joy,

Also his aged father, meeting their long lost boy,

And the little sister he had left for twenty years or more

Was now grown up and married, with a child of nearly four.

Pray tell us, Jack, they all inquired, when gathered round the fire,

How you have spent these twenty years, working amongst those horrid wires?

For when we'd read the papers of how some poor lineman he would die

Without a moment's warning, alone on the poles so high,

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Which often has occurred son, since you have
been away,
That's what has made us both grow old,
fearing that some day
A message it would come saying how, per-
haps, you slipped and fell.
Oh, Jack! we're all so happy that you're
alive and well;
Sometimes we thought that you were dead,
no letter from you came;
And so the years kept rolling on, winter's
snow to springtime's rain.
Yes, said the aged father, with gray hair and
wrinkled brow,
You must not leave us soon again, my days
are numbered now,
My step is not so firm, and my eyesight it is
dim;
It cannot be so many moons before I'm called
by Him,
And when I'm layed at rest in the church-
yard o'er the hill
Cheer up your poor old mother, my thoughts
are with her still.
And little Willie now spoke in, Oh, Grandpa!
don't talk that way,
You're looking younger this very night than
you have for many a day,
And let's hear Uncle Jack tell us, oh, won't
you, Uncle Jack,
About the poles and wires (ain't they, mam-
ma?) higher than our haystack.
I used to ask those men last fall who put in
the poles so high,
If they didn't know my Uncle Jack—if he
wouldn't come home by and by.
They would ask me if you were a gainer, or
some other strange word 'twould be;
But I knew all the time, Uncle Jack, they
were just a fooling me,
And wanted to surprise us, as you have done
to-night.
I told them how grandma worried, but they
didn't care a mite;
And when I heard that knock on the door,
I kinder thought 'twas you;
The way you stood, with your knees bowed,
just like those other men, too—
That's the reason I called to grandma, I was
sure that I was right,
I can tell a lineman, Uncle Jack, if its ever
so dark at night;
So little Willie chattered on in his childish
glee,

Saying that when he was a man a lineman
he would be;
Asking a dozen questions, which none but
children can,
Telling what he was going to do, when he
grew to be a man.
And tell me the truth, Uncle Jack, I know
those men were fools,
Who, with the Western Union last fall, said
linemen turned to mules,
And would talk all the time about the wires,
like a bee, they said, would sting them;
Using forty-eleven different words, some-
times the Ingham Bingham.
Oh, Willie! you must hush now, and its
time to go to bed,
Uncle Jack will tell us in the morning, the
loving mother said,
About his travels o'er the land when he has
rested some,
Who must be now quite weary, listening to
you, little one.
The house was soon in slumber, and Jack, as
he laid down in his bed,
Where for twenty years or more he'd not
laid his head,
Thinking of his travels, but ramble he'd no
more.
He would stay with his dear old parents
now, be a homeguard to the core.
But hark, it cannot be, as a light flashes in
his eyes,
Come, Budy, what are you riding on, here's
where you hit the ties;
Dig up the big iron dollar, hard luck stories
here don't go.
How long have you held her down?—from
Yuma or Indio?
We are eighty miles from Tucson now, a
place where there is no water;
Come, get a hustle on, old man. Is that all
you have got, a quarter?
Well, seeing you're a lineman, I let you
make her through,
But this cutting down the price, old man, is
something I don't often do.
Poor Jack, he was heartbroken, how differ-
ent was this sand
From the pretty elm trees way back on his
father's land,
For he was down on the Arizona desert,
and how different did it seem
From the pleasure he'd experienced in that
lonely box-car dream.

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Now, brothers, I will cut this short, and bid
all good night,
I'm Jim Brown, from Jintown, at Everett
with the Light.

JUSTICE.

If the editor can find room in the Worker, I would like to write a few words on the subject of our work to the fraternity and to any one else who wishes to spend the time to read them. They may not express what is intended, but there will be an endeavor to express some of the thoughts of one who, though only a recruit in the ranks, believes that the working man has a work to accomplish and a place to fill, as a united body, in the advancement of this country and of the world.

Mindful of the fact that "there is nothing new under the sun," the writer does not doubt that the old veterans in unionism will say, "I knew all this before;" but, being a convert to the subject, he has the conviction very strongly rooted in his heart, as he believes converts to any belief usually have.

The members of our local still have the bundles of hay and straw tied to their feet, and do not know yet the hayfoot from the strawfoot, so far as unionism is concerned, but they see that, whether it be capital or whether it be labor, it is a struggle for existence and "the survival of the fittest."

We have had some little skirmishes, and know something of what is before us, and that there will have to be a great deal of convincing on both sides before results are obtained. We realize that by reason and justice alone can attainments be made, and we hope, indeed, that an attainment toward an ideal will not be entirely fruitless.

It is not my belief that the great portion of employers are unjust; in fact, if we consider, it will be found to be the reverse to a great extent.

In a matter of business the parties to a contract cannot consider personal feelings. Business, in a strict sense, is a cold transaction between parties concerned; therefore, the employer, who is considered the business man, cannot be blamed, and is not unjust when he gets the best men he can to produce his output for the least money. If he offers the market price for labor of the sort he wishes, can any fault be found with him? Surely none at all.

But who regulates the market price? Who controls the market for experienced workmanship? Thanks to organizations, the parties who furnish the experienced workmanship are to-day beginning to take control of it; and are they usurping anybody's right in doing so?

If the workingman is incapable of doing it, it is, by all means, high time that he is educating himself to do it. But he has already shown himself to be capable of doing it, and it is gratifying that it is so. It would be, in fact, exceedingly deplorable if it were not so.

And should the employer say that we are taking too much into our own hands when we attempt it? He has so long held the right to state the price that he should pay for the labor which he buys that he feels that he is being robbed of something that belongs to him. But does it rightfully belong to him? In what other transaction does the buyer state the price to be paid except in a "gold brick" scheme or some other such villainous arrangement?

Why does the retail coal dealer, the grain dealer and many others organize an association in his line of business? We all know that it is to regulate the price of the article which he sells and to control the output so that they will not be prevented from carrying on their business profitably by undersellers.

Now that is exactly what workingmen of various crafts are doing, and yet they are considered to be acting an injustice. Is the right of the coal exchange, or of the dealer in any other supply, to combine for the control of their output, questioned by the business man?

It does not seem to me that the labor combination is any less legitimate than the other.

The employer says that the workingman does not know how to properly handle this matter. In other words, he is not supposed to know how to control his own affairs; for they are his own affairs, though the employer has lost sight of this fact from long continual habit of controlling the matter himself. The population of this country is very largely composed of workingmen, and yet it is considered to be a very much advanced and intelligent country. Is it possible that the workingman has no part in

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making it so? Is it possible that the brain of the workingman is nothing but a load for him to carry about, and his existence is to be ground out like a mere machine?

Should not the body that God has given him be governed by the mind that he has coupled with it, or should it be governed, in relation to the compensation for the work that it accomplishes, at least by another?

We are told that in connecting ourselves with a labor union we are giving up our right to think and act for ourselves; that a man loses his identity by combining with his fellow-worker. When we pause to think of the principles underlying the government of this great and glorious country of ours, it hardly seems necessary to argue this question. For over a century and a quarter the government which was so wonderfully framed has stood the test even when the land was rent almost from ocean to ocean. The workingman would see it stand forever, and would give his life's blood, as he has done before, to defend the principles that underlie it.

And what are they? A government of the people, by the people and for the people.

And a labor union is nothing if not an organization of workingmen to govern the workingmen, by the workingman and for the workingman. They recognize, as did the founders of this country and the framers of its principles, that no one is better fitted to know what conditions are best for a body than that body itself.

The employers would, no doubt, hold up their hands in horror to hear the forefathers named in the same breath with a labor union. But why not mention them together? If union is advantageous in governing the affairs of a country, or the people who constitute a country, why not in governing the affairs of a people constituting a craft? The governing is no more personal in one than in the other. There must be laws in both, yet no one feels that his identity is lost in being a citizen of this country.

Each and every individual member of a labor organization has a free and equal right with every other member, whether he be an officer, a former officer or only a member, to debate in open meeting any question before the union for action. If he has a conviction,

but is unable to express it, then he still has an opportunity to act with his vote; and, brothers, don't hesitate to vote in opposition to other members if you believe you should.

No; it seems to me that a man is placing himself in a position to think and act that is superior to any other he may take when he enters a union. Why is it that a man, when he wants to try individually to bring an effort to a climax and obtain a little increase of revenue to supply the needs and wishes of his family, goes into his employer's office weak-kneed, with a faint, sick feeling, and stammers out something entirely different from what he wished to say, but from which the employer can usually gather that he is talking about money, and, like Oliver Twist, he wants *more*.

Is it because he is asking for that of which he is not entitled even to think? Is it because he does not understand his business? Is it because he is asking something for his family which they have no right to expect?

The workingman loves his family as much and is as proud of it as any capitalist. The only difference in the love and pride lies in the fact that he is unable to educate and present his family as the capitalist is, and therefore they have not the attainments.

No; the reason there is such doubt in his mind is simply this: He knows he has no ground on which to stand.

If his employer says he is paying him the limit, and he can get plenty of men for less, what can the workman do but walk out, pick up his tools and go to work? This is not an exaggeration. It has happened, we all know, too many times.

Nor do I wish to infer that this is always the nature of the reply. In some rare instances the workman is granted his request, but then sometimes only after he is made to feel that he is receiving a favor for which he owes his life-long gratitude and to which he is not by any means justly entitled.

In regard to identity, ask yourselves, any who are in doubt, does a man lose his identity when he enters a citizen's organization? They are formed to enable him to gain in his surroundings what he is individually unable to obtain. Does a man lose his identity when he enters a business men's associa-

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tion? They are formed to better business conditions. If he did, there would surely be no citizen's associations and no business men's associations.

In the case of the government, the associations, the exchanges and the labor unions, the transactions are carried out according to the opinion of the majority of the body after the action has been stated and debated.

Is it, then, I ask again, that it is alone in the body of workingmen that there is incapability of acting wisely, or even rationally? Let this question remain unanswered for the present. The workingman will answer it, and the world will know his answer.

The employer says: Labor organizations employ methods that are unjust and unreasonable. Are his methods perfected?

If they are, his life-work is nearly done. He needs to worry and chafe no more about his business affairs. No doubt there are gross imperfections in labor systems, but they can be adjusted, and they will be adjusted.

The workingman is the bone and sinew of business, and the capitalist is the heart-beat and the life-blood. Should the life-blood forget that it is the bone and sinew that bears it about, and no matter how inferior may be a certain bone, that it has its place to fill in the perfection of the whole?

It is gratifying to state that some of the greatest corporations in the country have men at their head who recognize manhood throughout their organization—they will not be losers by it.

It is gratifying also that the working people have in their ranks, or it should be said, on account of their ability, at their head, such men as John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who said at the close of his published address, which was, it must be recognized, both a business statement and self-evidently a justifiable appeal: "It is now apparent that the real purpose of the coal operators is to destroy organization among their workmen. If by any chance they should succeed in their design—which is not at all likely—another labor organization will spring from the ruins of the United Mine Workers of America, and the contest for living wages, for humane conditions of employment, for

better education, for higher citizenship, will go on until the men who produce coal, the originating motor power which drives the wheels of commerce and industry * * * * shall receive for their labor sufficient compensation to relieve them of the necessity of sending their boys and girls, of tender years and frail physique, to the mines and mills, there to destroy their youthful vigor in an effort to assist their underpaid parents to maintain their families.

"Conscious of the great responsibility resting upon us, apprehensive of the danger threatening our commercial supremacy, should the coal miners of the entire United States become participants in this struggle, we repeat our proposition to arbitrate all questions in dispute, and if our premises are wrong, if our position is untenable, if our demands cannot be sustained by facts and figures, we will again return to the mines, take up our tools of industry, and wait the day when we shall have a more righteous cause to claim the approval of the American people." And of John Wilson, of the Trackmen's Association, who, after adjusting successfully and satisfactorily a matter between the organization and a corporation, refused a cash bonus of \$25,000 and a yearly salary of \$5,000 from that corporation, saying that if he could bring about a better condition of the trackmen of America he would feel better repaid than that.

And when these men are mentioned the list is not completed, for there are many more such men, and they are men to the back bone—exactly the same sort of men who have made the country's greatness.

They are leaders, not of their own volition, but by circumstances. Their position is not one to be sought for ease or recreation, it is not a sinecure or a position that is productive of great personal gains. They are representatives of a business organization, and must of necessity do the drudgery and bear the brunt of failure if they fail, and if they succeed the gratitude they receive, if any, is deservedly won. They are men who have measured their convictions and have the courage to maintain them, and I say, that within ten or, perhaps, twenty years the workingman, by the grace of God, through the leadership of such men as these, will be able to meet his employer as one

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business organization meets another—both with recognized rights, and both with business principles and methods, and that the workingman will be a better craftsman and a better man than he is to-day.

So, brothers, if you have enough manhood, work to accomplish as an intelligent body some of these results for the sake of our children and our successors, even though we do not see a direct application of them to our own case.

HENRY C. MONTAGUE.

Washington, D. C.

A STIRRING CALL TO DUTY.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by all true Americans has come and gone, and naturally brings to mind the the question—"When will all true union men be able to celebrate their anniversary of independence from serfdom and oppression at the hands of the trusts?" and echo answers, "When?"

When will the laboring man see that it is to his advantage to combine in labor unions, to make a common cause against oppression and vice?

When will trades unions stop wrangling among themselves and harmonize all difficulties in an honest endeavor to benefit their own condition?

When will the members of our trades unions get down to business—each for all and all for each—and fight out the battle of trade unionism on trade lines?

When will our members feel that it is their duty to attend each and every meeting of their union, take an active part in the work thereof, serve in any office, and on any committee they are capable of filling?

When will our members vote on election day as they march on Labor Day—in short, when will they be true to their obligation 365 days in the year?

Outsiders are apt to ask, "What has the union done?" but are not ready to join a union and help to do something for the benefit of humanity in general and themselves in particular. Are they entirely at fault? Are not we ourselves somewhat to blame? Do we, as union men, do our full duty to our brothers outside the fold? Is it not barely possible that Tom Smith or John

Jones, whom we are railing at in our union because they have not yet joined, have not yet had the matter placed before them in the proper light?

Is it not barely possible that if the proper one asked him that Tom Smith would willingly join the union?

Are you, my brother, doing your full share for the cause you have taken a solemn vow to support? If not, how can you expect any one else, officers or members, to do more than you are doing?

Perhaps you, my brother, are one of those who sit back in the corner and talk to your neighbor during the progress of the meeting; disturbing the one to whom you are talking and every one around you; compelling the president to rap for order when another member is speaking, and then you go out to the nearest bar room and in the hearing of every one rail against the conduct of the union, the business which you should have taken part in, but didn't; the officers, because they have not met your expectations, yet you have done nothing to assist them; in fact you have done all you could to hamper them in the discharge of their official duties. And yet you have the courage to say that the officers do not do their duty; the business is not properly conducted. Why, then, not give them the benefit of your superior knowledge—assist the earnest members to carry on the affairs of the organization as they should be?

You are a good bar room or street corner orator. You can kick on the job or in the shop; in the hearing of those whose delight it is to see friction between the members of the union—then, why, in the name of common sense don't you do a little kicking in the meetings? Your voice there is silent as the tomb, but once outside one would think you had a megaphone attachment. Come, my brother, do your talking in the proper place and quit doing business outside the hall, and perhaps the union will be run more to your liking.

Another matter—when will the members of the I. B. E. W. devote as much time to the advancement of the common cause as to the discussion of trade lines? When will the members be as ready to work for the advancement of the Brotherhood as they are to assail some other organization for encroach-

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ing on the sacred precincts of the I. B. E. W? Not that the fixing of trade lines is of no importance, for all realize that the lines must be drawn, but our time should be devoted also toward thorough organization of our craft. In many of our meetings, especially in the C. L. U's and the B. T. C's, we find that delegates come for the sole purpose of advancing the interests of their own particular craft, unmindful of and caring nothing for the rights of others.

If organized labor would expend the same energy in fighting the common enemy that they use in battling among themselves, victory would soon crown our efforts.

If organized labor would present a solid front on election day, vote for the acknowledged friends of trade unionism, much of the trouble we now have would be eliminated.

I am not a socialist in the common acceptance of the term, but I do believe that "ballots, not bullets, are the workingman's arms." Why do we grumble against oppression on the part of those in authority, and then vote for the same officials again when election day rolls around, unmindful of our own cause, and the previous records of those who seek our votes?

Can you, my brother, honestly say that you are doing your part in the labor movement, when you look back on your votes for the past two or three election days?

Have you attended your union meetings regularly in the past, or have you said "there will be enough there without me;" and remained at home, or, worse yet, spent the evening in some bar room when your wife thought you were at the union?

Did it ever occur to many of our hot-air orators that one half of the energy displayed in scoring the E. B. and those unions more fortunate than ourselves, if directed towards building up our own locals, securing better wages and shorter hours would place us all on a basis of \$3.50 a day and 8 hours work?

The writer is free to acknowledge that in the past he was guilty of breaches of this kind, but experience has taught him better.

If our E. B. makes a few mistakes do we not ourselves do the same? Are we not all human and liable to mistakes? Are any of us infallible? In an organization composed of workingmen, as ours is, we cannot expect to find men who are not liable at times to

make mistakes. Let us, then, brothers, direct our energies towards the upbuilding of our Brotherhood, the securing of the 8-hour day and better wages.

Let us labor for the union conditions, when every man engaged in our trade shall carry the card, and no card, no work, shall be the universal condition.

Let us work for the end that every man in our craft, from Maine to Honolulu, shall receive \$4.00 for 8 hours' work. This can be accomplished if we can do our part of the work of the union, and do it with a true union spirit.

Let the time come when our meetings shall be models of order, when at least 80 per cent of the members will be present at each meeting, when all will feel that they are part and parcel of the labor movement, and each do his part toward the advancement of the cause.

This can be done by making our meetings interesting to the members; by having strict decorum; by showing a proper respect for our officers, both grand and local; by having at each meeting some live topic for discussion; by all presenting a united front for the trades union cause.

It never will be accomplished by remaining at home; by spending our time quarreling with other crafts over jurisdiction; by scoring the E. B., or by assailing other locals more fortunate than ourselves.

We are apt to wonder why our local does not grow as it should; why new members do not come in; why our old members cease to attend the meetings. Is not the reason to be found in the fact that we do not do our share to make the meetings interesting; that we do not live up to our obligation to "help, aid, and assist a needy brother;" that we do not approach those outside in the proper spirit? Many a man who would have readily joined the I. B. E. W. had he been approached properly, has not joined because some overzealous brother tried to force him to join.

Then, is it not true that too little respect is shown some of the brothers, who, while unable to express their ideas as well as some others, are nevertheless honest, upright, union men? Is it not true that many a member leaves the hall, with a feeling that he is not wanted in the union?

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Is it not true that many a member has received some unkind treatment from some brother just at the moment when he most needed a kind word and a helping hand?

Cannot many a worthy brother say, with Shakespeare,

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Are we, any one of us, doing our full duty by our brothers? Let us stop for a moment and consider our duty as union men. Then, at this time, let us make a firm resolution to do our part in the work in the future that the day may soon come when we as workmen may celebrate our emancipation from serfdom and oppression,

"And the foe you cannot brave,
Scorn at least to be his slave."

Fraternally yours,

S. E. SANBORN.

Providence, R. I., July 5, 1902.

MORE THOROUGH ORGANIZATION.

Brothers, we must go in for a more thorough organization of our craft. We must reach out and gather in the men who are working at our trade in the smaller towns in the States, not only in our State, but all over the United States, men who think that they have a life job perhaps, and for that reason think there is no necessity for joining us. We must show them that we are able to help them, that by joining their conditions will be bettered. But until we have a closer State organization, and consequently an organized, well-planned method of bringing these non-union men into the fold, it will be hard work to convince them of the fact that we mean business.

We need a State association for the following reasons: To keep in better touch with each other in order to impress upon our employers the fact that they are dealing with an organization composed of over twenty thousand men instead of a small local union of only eighteen or twenty.

Then we need a State scale, which we can only obtain by coming together and discussing the conditions of the various localities and deciding upon a basis to work from, which shall be fair and just to all.

It will take time, but time is all a workman is sure of.

Of all the electrical workers in the State probably not more than one-third are union men. When we can go up to a man and tell him that we are in a position to ultimately raise his wages from \$1.50 or \$1.75 to at least \$2.25 and nine hours, that we can do this inside of twenty-four months, then we will have him with us as soon as he can make the raise.

When we do this, and not till then, will we be classed among the trades at our proper rating. We are classed as hazardous risks by the insurance companies, and we pay extra for protection, but do we get paid in accord with these facts? H. C. MOORE.

Ypsilanti, Mich., June 2, 1902.

BOOKS AND MEN.

How closely men resemble books!
For instance, when one merely looks
At covers dull, or bright with sheen,
He ne'er can tell what is between,
Until he reads. A gaudy dress
May be the cloak of emptiness,
While bindings, plain and poor and thin,
May hold a wealth of thought within.

Men are like books! Made page by page
To count the records of their age—
Telling a story all may read,
Trying to sow achievement's seed,
Delving in mysteries of the deep,
To open plain, the mountain steep,
Spreading the wisdom of the world,
And keeping freedom's flag unfurled.

Like books, some men are good, some bad,
Some humorous, some dull and sad,
Some shallow, others strong and deep;
Some swiftly move, while others creep,
Some are but fiction, others, truth,
Some reach old age, some die in youth;
But just a few can dimly see
The goal of immortality!

—James Courtney Challiss, in Success.

THE FLOATERS.

Say, Bones Lynch, you must have taken a day off to write me such a long letter and to tell me so much news, and all about who was playing in Baltimore this summer. There have been quite a few commercial travelers passed through here lately, and several of them stopped to work with us—Bill Dona-

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ker, better known as the Poor Solitary Man ; Bat McCarty, Micky McQuaid, Shorty Sanford, Kid Jeffries, Jack Couple and the Boy Tramp, Kid Gillet, Jack Groues, Little Willie Campbell, Little Robbie Grant, Mike Connors, Denaney and Fitzpatrick, and last, but by no means least, Danny Duff and John Quinlan, bound west. Any one who meets them will please give them the very best in the house, as they are O. K. every time. If I don't land that South American trip, Danny, I'll meet you in Texas this fall. Kid Rivers, they are betting 10 to 1 that you will pass this way within a week. I have an abundance of news, but I don't mean to encroach on the grounds of 137's press secretary.

Listen, fellows, this is a secret. It's the sweet, lovely, dear, little, dainty collar girls that's the cause of all the old rounders sticking here so long. They can't leave them, and just think, there are twenty of them to every fellow, according to the census.

Say, Lee Fosburg, I am awful glad you wrote me so soon.

KID LINDSAY.

Troy, N. Y., July 6, 1902.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I would like to take up a little space in the July issue on the subject of recognition of the union. Brothers Blake and Burnett of No. 13 and 18 appear on two very important and similar lines of advance for the benefit of the I. B. As I have before written on the subject of special assessment, I will not take up valuable space upon that now except to give my heartiest endorsement. If the assessment is not levied the saloon men will be that much richer in five chances out of ten, and if it is levied it will place the Brotherhood on an infinitely better basis for the fulfillment of Bro. Blake's idea of increasing the number of organizers in the field. What our craft most needs is recognition of the union by the companies that control the work. The greatest menace to a labor organization is overcrowding the craft with too many workmen, and the lineman's craft especially. We nearly all know that there are companies whose mapped out policy is to

put as many apprentices on the work as possible, and at the same time a first-class journeyman cannot go to work if they have enough journeymen to guide the work, and break in the grunts. To remedy this evil we must be able to form contracts and also hold the firms to those contracts, when we have reached this stage. Just then will be found any benefit derived from apprentices' unions. We should have enough organizers in the field to canvass every bit of territory once a year, that is every town in every state, and use their efforts in behalf of weak locals and organizing new ones. We all know that to compel recognition between labor and corporations, as well as between individuals, each must first recognize the other's strength. If one man will be respected by a competitor, he must be able to show a sufficient amount of strength or power to arrest the other's attention, recognition will follow on a mutual basis. Nowhere is this better proven than in the late trouble at Chicago. If one force is brought to a stand by an opposite force there is mutual recognition, and only in such case can the best results be obtained.

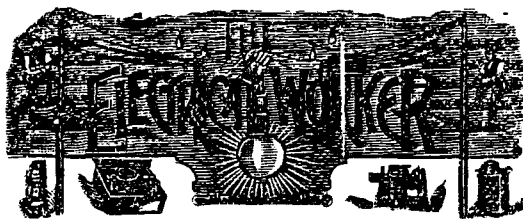
Brothers, let us call for a stronger foundation for our union. The only foundation that will arrest the attention of the monopoly is a foundation of gold, and a contribution from each of our 20,000 members monthly would put us on a foundation upon which Brotherhood of Electrical Workers could stand united and receive the recognition of the telephone monopolies and establish conditions for the betterment of ourselves and families and our country.

I wish I could see this taken up and discussed more thoroughly. When once the corporations are forced to admit that the union is a formidable affair, and studied opposition to it is a thing dangerous to the purse, they will find plenty of stored and moldy politeness which they will be able to bring out and brighten up for use on contract day, and then a firm reasonable demand will not be made in vain. The wood kicker will get what he should and at the same time be able to protect his ranks from overcrowding and undue competition.

Yours with the goods,

LOUIS MCCRARY.

La Crosse, Wis., July 6, 1902.



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W. N. Gates, Special Advertising Agent,
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THE HENRY E. WILKENS PRINTING COMPANY

THE items appearing in our expense columns, as strike benefit, have been given to locals who have been called out by the Central Bodies, and have complied with the constitution in every sense of the word.

IN the June issue we published an appeal for aid for Brother McManus of Local 17, and referred to the collection on another page. This was an error, as we have not received a cent for this up to going to press. We start the fund with one dollar, and, boys, the members of our Brotherhood will respond cheerfully. We do not expect a dollar from every member—only a few cents

will do the work. A few cents will put a poor afflicted brother in business and make him self-supporting. Come boys, and get together, and help Brother McManus.

OFTEN items appear in our expense columns that call for an explanation. An executive officer is sometimes given advance money, as it is impossible for him to travel without money in his pocket. If he is given \$300 it is charged up in the next month's Worker. He submits his reports and expense list to the Grand Secretary, who places them on file, to be turned over to the auditing committee at the end of the fiscal year.

WE received word from our organizer, Brother Kennedy, that electrical workers in San Francisco belonged to the Street Car Men's Union. On receipt of this we wired Brother W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees, to have all electrical workers in Street Car Men's Local in San Francisco go where they belong—in the I. B. E. W. We received the following reply:

"DETROIT, MICH., July 2, 1902.

"Mr. H. W. SHERMAN,

"Secretary I. B. E. W.,

"Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Your telegram of the 30th, asking me to notify Mr. Cornelius of San Francisco to turn over the linemen, etc., has been received. Now, I did not know that there were any linemen connected with our organization there, and have written them regarding the matter, and would say that I am going to San Francisco next week. I will not get there probably for eight or ten days, as I want to stop along the road and straighten out some matters, but I assure you that I will look after the matter and straighten it out when I get there. In all our years of organization there has never been any disputes over jurisdiction between your Brotherhood and our organization, and I assure you this matter will be straightened up satisfactory if in my power to do so.

"With best wishes, I remain

"Fraternally yours,

"W. D. MAHON,

"International President."

This, to our mind, will be satisfactorily

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adjusted by Brother Mahon, as what he says is true. There have never been any disputes between us before.

CLOSING DATE.

It is our desire to get the Electrical Worker out as early as possible each month, and the sooner we get the correspondence from press secretaries the sooner we can get the paper out. While the closing date is the 10th of each month, it is not absolutely necessary for the press secretaries to hold off until the last moment. But they should make a special effort to get copy in our hands as soon as possible. We respectfully ask them to send in matter as early as possible each month. It takes some time to print the paper, as it is a large one, and we have a large membership.

THE McMANUS FUND.

H. W. Sherman \$1 00

CHARTERS GRANTED IN JUNE.

- June 2, 265—Lincoln, Neb.
5, 267—Schenectady, N. Y.
7, 268—Newport, R. I.
7, 69—Dallas, Texas, (reorganized.)
11, 269—Princeton, Ind.
11, 270—Augusta, Ga.
12, 271—Altoona, Pa.
16, 272—Sherman, Texas.
16, 273—Clinton, Iowa.
16, 274—Marinette, Wis.
19, 275—Muskegon, Mich.
20, 276—West Superior, Wis.
20, 277—Huntington, Ind.
21, 278—Rock Island, Ill.
30, 235—Cincinnati, Ohio.
279—Chicago, Ill.
280—Hammond, Ind.
281—Albany, N. Y.

CONDUIT.

There has been a tendency on the part of the gas fitters to usurp our place in the conduit work for some time past. The matter was brought up at the convention of the National Building Trades Council, held at Worcester, Mass., and a decision given in favor of the electrical workers. At the convention of the A. F. of L., held at Scranton, Pa., the matter was reported to the

Executive Board of the A. F. of L. Up to now there has been no decision from them, as they reserve the right to thoroughly investigate the claims of both parties. We have no fear of the decision. We are convinced that after a thorough investigation the board will decide it should be done by the electrical workers. There are several trades who are encroaching on the work of our organization, and by so doing are creating a breach instead of harmony in the ranks of organized labor. For the gas fitters to claim the conduit work is preposterous, as much so as it would be for a boiler maker to claim the gas fitting. In our estimation, both the gas fitters and the electrical workers have their hands full fighting the bosses without starting trouble among themselves. We hope the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. will soon give a decision and end the strife between the two organizations. We are sure the gas fitters, as well as the electrical workers, stand ready to obey the mandates of the board.

SMALL FRY.

Many times the agreements presented by local unions to contractors are signed very readily by the men who have capital invested in their business. Men who know a strike would cost them more in a few weeks than the slight increase in wages would in years, readily concede. But it is positively disgusting to hear the small fry contractor, nine times out of ten an ex-member of a labor organization, and the only capital his unmitigated gall. Just listen to him! Why, he won't let any set of men run his establishment, generally a dingy old cellar with a few broken chairs and a desk; a few pounds of wire, and several old fan motors. This comprises his establishment. This is what he won't let any set of men run. Why, if he got a two hundred light job he would have to mortgage his furniture to raise money enough to start the work. This very important employer of labor, with a pay roll with two names on it, must lie awake nights thinking of his help. One of these small fry contractors, a former member of the I. B. E. W., positively refused to grant an eight-hour day, when every other contractor in the city gave it. Just think, a former member of the Brotherhood refusing

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an eight-hour day! What a good union man he must have been at heart when he belonged. It pays locals sometimes to get rid of men of this stamp, as it shows them up in their true colors. What a living lie fellows of his stamp must have been when they would holler themselves hoarse about the downtrodden workingmen; about their overworked conditions; about the hard-hearted employers of labor. What a farce. What a subterfuge. But perhaps in this progressive age of hours, when a fellow may be a contractor to-day and a journeyman to-morrow, this fellow may come sneaking back and think it very hard if the locals should charge him a few dollars to get back. Did you ever notice one of these fellows when then they lose the two chairs and desk—their establishment—how they would plead to have the local let up on them? They never felt any pain when they stepped on the other fellow's corns; but, oh, what a pitiful cry when some one steps on theirs. We have no forgiveness in our make up for this class of men. They are a menace to both organized labor and the contractors.

W. E. KENNEDY, ORGANIZER.

The following about one of our Washington electricians, from Organized Labor (San Francisco, Cal.), June 7, will be of interest to his many friends and acquaintances:

"W. E. Kennedy, Grand Organizer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., has been in the city for some time, and has been valuably employed in successfully settling disputes over the jurisdiction between the two local unions in the city—No. 6, composed of inside men, and No. 15, of line men.

"Mr. Kennedy is a man of sterling worth, a successful organizer, with a large fund of good sense and considerable executive ability, backed by an extensive experience in the trades union movement. He will go to San Jose and Santa Cruz next week in the interests of his organization, and it is likely that he will remain on the coast for some time.

"Organized Labor bids him welcome to stay for years. We like for a neighbor and co-worker the man whose sincerity extends from his heart to the tips of his fingers, and such a man is W. E. Kennedy."

The above shows that the Executive Board made no mistake in its selection. In its choice for organizer it shows that W. E. Kennedy is the right man in the right place.

MALONEY A BENEDICT.

Married, at St. Vincent De Paul's church, St. Louis, Wednesday morning, June 18, John H. Maloney, of Chicago, and Miss Mary Honzik, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Honzik, 2019 Menard street, St. Louis.

The happy couple at once took up their residence at 234 South Albany avenue, Chicago.—*Chicago Paper*.

Brother J. H. Maloney and his wife are well known in the Brotherhood. Brother Maloney first came into prominence in our Brotherhood at the convention held in Washington, D. C., when by his manly and fearless way of fighting he won the admiration of his fellow delegates. At the Detroit convention he was elected Grand President. He has been our delegate to the A. F. of L. and N. B. T. C. several times, and has done good work for the Brotherhood. His wife was stenographer and bookkeeper for former Grand Secretary J. T. Kelly, and is well known to most of the Brotherhood men. Here's

"That your lives may be as happy and free from care
As the beast of the forest and birds of the air."

INFORMATION WANTED.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Mrs. A. P. Ryerson is very anxious to learn the whereabouts of her son, Charles S. Ryerson. He was a member of this union, No. 134, up to last March, at which time he took a traveling card. He was last heard from at New Orleans. Mrs. Ryerson's address is 708 A East 8th street, Kansas City, Mo. Yours fraternally,

J. H. MALONEY,
Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1902.

ACCORDING to statistics prepared by Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, 50 per cent of all the strikes in this country are successful, 13 per cent succeeded in part, and 36 per cent failed ab-

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solutely. About 28 per cent of all the strikes are for higher wages, 11 per cent for higher wages and fewer hours, and 11 per cent for fewer hours alone.

Grand Secretary's Report for June.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Total	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Total
						82			1 00		1 00
						83	4 20				4 20
						86	8 40		1 75		10 15
						87			75		75
						88	9 20	10 00			19 20
						90	11 80	4 00	1 75		17 55
						91	8 80	4 00	2 50		15 30
						92			25		25
1	59 60	12 00			71 60	93	8 60	13 00			21 60
2	73 40	28 00		1 00	102 40	94	1 80				1 80
3	437 85	68 00			505 85	95	5 00	8 00			13 00
6	94 40	14 00			108 40	96	18 40		1 00		19 40
7	11 20				11 20	97	3 60				3 60
8	40 00	10 00			50 00	98	42 00	112 00			154 00
10	26 40	2 00			28 40	100	3 20	6 00			9 20
11	5 80	12 00			17 80	101	2 00				2 00
12	7 00	2 00			9 00	102	8 80	2 00			10 80
13	16 00	10 00	8 50	3 00	37 50	103	41 00	7 00	4 00		52 00
15	7 40	4 00	25		11 65	104	32 20	6 00			38 20
16	10 40	10 00		1 00	21 40	106	11 80				11 80
17	46 00		50		46 50	109	6 40	3 00			9 40
18	10 80	2 00			12 80	110			9 00		9 00
21	93 80	50 00	2 00		145 80	111	10 40		2 75		13 15
22	6 40				6 40	112			5 20		5 20
23			50	50	1 00	113	11 00	4 00	1 00		16 00
25	14 20		50		14 70	114	26 40	19 00			45 40
27	44 40				44 40	115	3 20	2 00			5 20
28	14 40	6 00			20 40	116	15 20				15 20
30	10 20	6 00			16 20	117			2 00		2 00
32	4 40				4 40	118	10 40	4 00			14 40
33	4 60	6 00			10 60	120	9 60				9 60
34	4 60				4 60	121	15 60		2 00		17 60
36	7 00	8 00			15 00	123	2 60	2 00			4 60
37	14 00	20 00			34 00	127	3 20	8 00	1 50		12 70
38	45 60	16 00	8 00		69 60	128			62		62
39	36 40	24 00		3 00	63 40	129			5 00		5 00
40	5 80		75		6 55	131	8 40		60		9 00
41	27 60	2 00			29 60	132	25 00	16 00	2 00		43 00
42	7 00	2 00			9 00	134	180 00	20 00			200 00
45	11 60	8 00			19 60	135	7 80				7 80
47	3 00				3 00	136	11 00		50		11 50
48	14 00	2 00	3 50	1 00	20 50	137	8 80	8 00	1 50		18 30
49	6 80	2 00	20		9 00	139			4 50		4 50
50	8 80				8 80	140	4 80	2 00			6 80
51	4 80	4 00	25		9 05	143	9 20	2 00	75		11 95
53	1 40				1 40	145	11 00	6 00			17 00
55			50	1 00	1 50	146	9 20	2 00			11 20
56	14 00				14 00	147	8 40	4 00			12 40
58	12 00				12 00	148	9 60				9 00
59	10 00	20 00	1 00		31 00	150	4 60				4 60
60	13 60		1 00	2 00	16 60	151	72 40	36 00	3 75		112 15
61	21 00	30 00	1 00		52 00	152	4 40		50		4 90
62	8 60	12 00		2 00	22 60	153	15 00	10 00	1 00		26 00
63	2 00				2 00	156	10 40	4 00			14 40
64	41 80	107 00	1 75		150 55	157	3 40	2 00			5 40
65	16 40	4 00			20 40	158	11 40	4 00	5 00		20 40
66	13 20				13 20	159	2 60		5 00		7 60
67	2 20				2 20	160			3 00		3 00
68	22 80	4 00	20		27 00	162			1 25		1 25
69		9 00			9 00	163	7 20				7 20
71	3 80	6 00		4 00	13 80	166	7 80	6 00			13 80
72	3 40		1 50		4 90	168	12 80	6 00	2 50		21 30
73	14 20	8 00			22 20	169	10 80				10 80
75	21 60	16 00			37 60	170	4 00				4 00
77	67 20	14 00	2 75		83 95	171	5 00		1 06		6 05
79	10 60	2 00			12 60	172	5 20	4 00		50	9 70
80	10 15	4 00			14 15	173	3 20		10		3 30

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No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Total.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Total.
174	6 60				6 60	271		11 00			11 00
178	3 80	2 00			5 80	272		9 00			9 00
179	4 20		50		4 70	273		18 00	9 00		27 00
183	7 60	2 00			9 60	275		14 00	12 75		26 75
184	6 40				6 40	276		26 00			26 00
185	7 20	2 00	50		9 70	277		10 00	8 00		18 00
186	8 40	8 00			16 40	278		20 00	9 50		29 50
189	7 00	8 00			15 00	279		10 00			10 00
190	4 60	1 00			5 60	280		13 00			13 00
191	9 80				9 80	281		8 00			8 00
192			1 50		1 50						
193	9 40				9 40		\$2,972 20	\$1,551 00	\$275 43	\$28 50	\$4,827 13
195	5 60	12 00	50		18 10		Watch charms.....				3 00
196	3 40	2 00			5 40		Advertisements in Electrical Worker..				43 00
197	7 20	14 00	50		21 70		Dues from members of G. O.....				3 50
198	4 80	6 00	3 75		14 55		Buttons not sold through Local Unions.				49 50
200	15 40	6 00			21 40		Carnegie's Golden Key.....				7 75
201	5 60				5 60		Robinson's Key Prac. E. W.....				2 00
202	2 00				2 00		Total.....				\$4,935 88
204	2 00				2 00		Faternally submitted,				
205	7 00	4 00			11 00		H. W. SHERMAN,				
206	10 60	6 00			16 60		Grand Secretary.				
207	2 20				2 20		Grand Treasurer's Report for June.				
208	4 40				4 40		EXPENSES.				
210	7 40	4 00	1 00		12 40		Death claim, No. 197, J. W. Clifford.....				100 00
212	13 00	2 00			15 00		Death claim, No. 198, W. C. Ferguson...				100 00
213	9 80	4 00			13 80		Death claim, No. 199, Thos. Sloan.....				100 00
214	3 60		1 75		5 35		Death claim, No. 200, Jas. Millett.....				100 00
217	15 00				15 00		Death claim, No. 201, Wm. Murphy.....				100 00
220	9 00	4 00	2 50		15 50		Death claim, No. 202, M. Duggan.....				100 00
221	7 60	10 00	1 75	3 00	22 35		H. V. Jackson, Org., 267, Schenectady,				
222	8 00	2 00	1 00		11 00		N. Y.....				7 00
223	8 00				8 00		L. C. Edwards, Org., 207, Stockton, Cal..				13 50
225			1 00		1 00		L. C. Edwards, Org., 250, San Jose, Cal..				10 00
228	5 00	2 00			7 00		Geo. C. Campbell, Org., 273, Clinton, Ia..				15 00
230	4 00				4 00		C. E. Sautters, Org., 239, Williamsport,				
231	4 60				4 60		Pa.....				7 60
232			3 50		3 50		Geo. E. Russell, Org., 265, Lincoln, Nebr				26 40
233	5 80	10 00			15 80		W. J. Joyce, Org., 259, Salem, Mass.....				4 20
234	1 40		1 00		2 40		J. J. Collins, Org., 275, Muskegon, Mich..				18 20
235		10 00			10 00		Frank Mattlin, Org., 262, Pullman, Ill..				32 00
236	3 80		1 00		4 80		J. P. MacGilvray, Org., Chicago and vic-				
237	10 60	1 00	2 50		14 10		inity.....				102 14
238	2 80	12 00			14 80		S. E. Sanborn, general organizer, exp...				23 10
240	8 00	30 00			38 00		W. E. Kennedy, general organizer, exp.				130 00
243	10 00				10 00		L. F. Spence, general expenses.....				263 88
244	28 80				28 80		F. J. Sheehan, general expenses.....				200 00
245	6 00		1 25		7 25		W. A. Jackson, general expenses.....				35 00
246	5 40	2 00	1 25		8 65		J. F. Buckley, expenses, Salt Lake City.				4 95
247	240 00	113 60			353 00		F. E. Lockman, expenses, Cincinnati...				95 00
248	10 20				10 20		F. E. Lockman, general expenses.....				100 00
249	5 20	16 00			21 20		H. J. Hurd, strike expenses, Detroit....				26 20
250		5 00	2 00		7 00		H. J. Hurd, expenses to Hamilton.....				84 81
251	2 80	1 00			3 80		Robt. Thorne, loan 133, Detroit.....				500 00
253	4 60		4 73	50	9 83		F. J. Sheehan, strike benefit, No. 99,				
254	10 40	28 00			38 40		Providence.....				200 00
257			25		25		F. C. Sprague, Com. on Adv.....				33 25
258			4 25		4 25		E. Morrison Paper Co., books and pa-				
259		8 00	13		8 13		pers.....				7 90
261	10 00	25 00	12 50	6 00	53 50		F. J. Robinson, Key Prac. Elec. Worker				7 20
262		35 00	13 75		48 75		H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, print-				
263	8 00		9 00		17 00		ing Electrical Worker.....				764 60
265		20 00	10 50		30 50		H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, print-				
266			5 50		5 50		ing local union supplies.....				25 00
267		35 00	15 00		50 00		H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, print-				
268		29 00	11 50		40 50		ing general office supplies.....				6 50
269		8 00	2 00		10 00		Rent.....				30 00
270	5 00	11 00	8 60		24 60						

Janitor	3 00
H. W. Sherman, salary.....	125 00
M. K. Clinton, salary.....	72 00
N. H. Gray, salary.....	52 00
B. I. Surguy, salary.....	52 00
J. E. Hilton, lawyer's fee, Montreal....	250 00
Mailing Worker.....	42 00
Per Cap. A. F. of L., for Apr., May, and June	163 33
Office supplies	2 96
Express.....	24 89
Postage.....	36 11
Telegrams.....	15 46
Wm. Baumgarten, seals.....	13 70
Wm. Baumgarten, buttons.....	86 40

\$4,872 22

RECAPITULATION.

Amount on hand June 1.....	\$8,822 11
Receipts for June.....	4,935 88
Interest.....	50 29

Total receipts, June, including int.. 4,986 17

13,808 28

4,872 22

Amount on hand July 1..... 9,436 06

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHEEHAN,
Grand Treasurer.

QUESTION CANDIDATES.

THIS OUTGENERALS THE MONOPOLISTS AND POLITICAL BOSSES.

Party politics are managed by the machine or boss. One of the ways whereby the Monopolists continue their reign is to contribute campaign funds only to such of the machines and bosses as keep from the campaigns the issues which, if successful at the polls, would put an end to private monopoly.

Therefore, in most places, the party machines and bosses of both the old parties have managed to keep out of the campaigns the question of placing in the voters themselves a veto power as to *statute* law (the voters possess this power as to constitutional law in the several States) and the power to directly propose measures and have them put to a ballot of the voters. Such a system, the Referendum and the Initiative, terminates completely the power of the monopolists. Majority Rule is instituted as to each bill that passes the legislative body, and a small proportion of the voters, usually five per cent, can initiate whatever questions they choose. Furthermore, the final legislative power being in the voters there is little incentive for the monopolists to control the election of the people's representatives, therefore the legislative body again

becomes representative of the people's interests.

This is shown in the history of South Dakota and of Switzerland.

To outgeneral the Monopolists and their tools, and to do so with the least possible effort, organized labor should question all legislative candidates as to what they, if elected, will do toward the establishment of the Referendum and the Initiative.

This makes it an issue, and as the candidates who rely upon a majority vote to be elected dare not deny the right of the Majority to rule, it results in a practically unanimous agreement by the legislative candidates to install the proposed system. This was demonstrated in the recent election in Oregon; both the old-line parties declared for the system, and at the polls the vote was 12 to 1 in favor of the Referendum and the Initiative. In South Dakota and Utah the question, when forced to an issue, was agreed to by both the old-line parties, and, of course, the voter gladly adopted it.

Organized labor in Missouri and Iowa have adopted the programme outlined above. In Missouri a joint committee, consisting of the legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor and of a committee of three from nearly every central labor union in the State, has issued an Address and Questions to candidates for Congress and for the General Assembly. Thus is each candidate in Missouri placed where he must proclaim his attitude toward Majority Rule—the Referendum and the Initiative. In case there is a refusal to reply, it is a declaration against the proposed system.

In Iowa, the recent annual convention of the State Federation instructed that within the State the candidates for Congress and the State Legislature should be questioned as to what they, if elected, will pledge themselves to do for the establishment of the Referendum and the Initiative.

In all the other States provision can at once be made for Questioning Legislative Candidates. The local and central unions, meeting as they do at frequent intervals, can instruct their Legislative Committees to assist in questioning candidates, and the Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Labor can join them, for the national bodies of organized labor have repeatedly declared for the Referendum and Initiative. It is the fundamental political demand of or

ganized labor. In this there is no division, for those who declare for the programme of the Socialist Party thereby endorse its demand for the Referendum and Initiative. By questioning the candidates of all the parties, the Monopolists and their tools are completely outgeneraled: *The mere publicity of the demand for Majority Rule results in its immediate installation.*

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I submit report of troubles in my district, with copies of agreement, acceptance, etc., of Local 105 of Hamilton, for publication in the Worker. Our friend, Mr. Hawkins, after agreeing to submit the difficulty between the company for whom he was manager, and members of Local 105 thought he could have everything his own way by sending a letter to the local that he was willing to arbitrate if the local would allow him the privilege to name two of the arbitrators, and then had the nerve to publish it in all the daily papers. You should have seen the ripping up those papers gave our friend from Boston, and the result was, all the boys failed to turn up for work, and those on watch shut down the generators and walked out after giving him 24 hours notice. The result—three days trouble accepting agreement—everybody back to work wages and hours to be arbitrated for, with ninety-nine chances of the boys getting the big end of it. Local 133 is still on strike. The contractors could not beat them in any other way, so they got out an injunction restraining any member of the local from interfering with any non-union men they should bring in, consequently they suspended all members but seven, and will keep on endeavoring to induce non-union men from going to work. Local 114 of Toronto has been out after eight hours and more pay. The contractors have formed an association, agreeing not to employ any union men. Today was their first victory, when the agreement was signed by a contractor to pay 25 cents an hour until the first of August, after that 30 cents for a period of one year. That is the first break, and undoubtedly more will follow in a few days. In Toronto we have just passed through the most successful

street railway strike, I believe, in the history of the street railway men's association. One thousand men out; no cars ran for three days, with between 3,000 and 4,000 soldiers marching through the streets. In the face of that the men won. Everybody at work again, and everybody happy.

Yours fraternally,

H. J. HURD.

Deer Park, Ontario, June 26, 1902.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER F. J. SHEEHAN.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

On Monday, June 2nd, as had been previously arranged with a committee of No. 99, I met the contractors' association in meeting assembled, to talk on the matter of the agreement that had been submitted to the contractors of Providence and vicinity, and which had been modified to suit local and existing conditions, to the extent that all the men asked for at this time was an eight-hour day and a minimum rate of wages of \$2.50 per day. Owing to some of the contractors being absent from the meeting the necessary arrangements could not be made. It was the intention, however, that the matter had been pending a sufficient length of time and the contractors had given the demands of No. 99 so little notice, that Local No. 99 intended to take prompt and decisive action at their regular meeting the same night. The contractors claimed they could not give us the desired information, and while some of them seemed anxious to give the men an eight-hour day and recognition of cards there were others who refused to say what they would do. More in justice to the contractors than ourselves, perhaps (as our patience had about been taxed to the limit) we allowed them one more week to decide what they would do, and during the week I had been working between Providence and Newport, and incidentally Fall River. I succeeded in getting a sufficient number of names for a charter at Newport, but before I could attend to matters as I had planned at Fall River and nearby cities, I was instructed by the Grand President to proceed to Canada, as Vice Hurd had issued a call for an executive officer.

Before proceeding to Canada, and on Sunday, the 8th inst., I was called to attend a meeting of the New England District Coun-

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cil, held in the city of Boston. To those who are not familiar with the New England District Council, I will briefly mention the fact that the constitution, article 4, section 5, sanctions the right of local unions in districts to organize themselves into councils. The objects aimed at, of course, to be as prescribed by and followed in all detail as in the above article and said section 5. It takes some little time to get things in good working order in district councils, and we recognize the fact from our own experience, that it is quite an undertaking, and, perhaps, there is no section of the country under our jurisdiction where a district council could be worked so advantageously as in the New England States. While we are not as yet perfectly organized in this direction, I believe we are now in a fair way to progress and will yet be enabled to adopt a uniform wage scale and have a uniform schedule of hours, and a perfect system of working rules in all details.

I will now refer to my trip to Canada. While the difficulty seemed to be principally on constitutional points, and was brought about principally by the action of our Toronto local, I found that the Toronto local, in their anxiety to better their condition, seemed to lose sight of the constitution bearing on important matters and were acting, in a sense, a little contrary.

If there is a section in our jurisdiction that needs a change for the better it is certainly in the Dominion of Canada. We must take notice of the fact, however, that the Canadian locals are just beginning to see the light, and if they will only exercise a little good judgment and endeavor to build up their locals to a state of perfection it will be the same easy sailing that it has been for us in the States.

It is only after years of labor and much sacrifice that we, who have been in the organization from the start, are enabled to better our conditions, and we were no better off ten years ago than our sister locals of the Dominion. The principles of unionism show the will, and the union itself in due time shows the way.

I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the local at Hamilton, Ont., and I was certainly surprised at the wages that are

paid to our men in that clean and apparently enterprising city.

The men here have submitted an agreement, and it is so long pending that I am led to believe that the companies, or rather company, for I believe one company hires about all the men in the electrical business, have made up their minds that the men would not force them to issue when it came to it. I could not help instructing the men to make one more demand and to see that some recognition was given them.

I expect that Vice Hurd will have something to say as to what has been done and I will ask the members to look over the report.

Immediately after returning from Canada I went to Providence. It became necessary for the local to strike, the contractors refusing, as a body, to grant the demands of the men. They agreed, however, that the individual contractors could do as they saw fit in the matter, consequently most of the contractors took the men back, giving them an eight-hour day and recognizing the building trades and electrical workers cards only hereafter. It seemed strange to me to learn a few days after the trouble that a list of names had been passed to the different contractors of men who were practically discriminated against.

We must necessarily expect to face such conditions to better our own, but we rarely see them done so openly and barefaced as they were done in Providence.

I am pleased to say that out of 125 men only about 20 needed assistance from us. The last time I was in Providence the number had been lessened by two or three going to work. Two or three contractors still refuse to recognize the union, and all the necessary means are being tried to keep work from them, and they are losing many jobs.

I attended a meeting of No. 37, of Hartford, the 20th, and was agreeably surprised to meet a lot of new ones. The old-time enthusiasm was manifest and considerable business was transacted.

On a call from New Haven I went there and learned from Secretary F. J. Horan that some missionary work was needed to bring non-union men into line. There were a few men employed by the telephone who had

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signed applications to become members and at the last moment they changed their minds. I have yet to learn the reason, but am informed it is the wish of the company that they do not belong to a labor union. Several of their men do belong and I am inclined to think that the company does not make any such rules. In years back they asked men to sign such an agreement, but the scheme did not work well, and they practically abandoned the rule. The State laws have been changed recently to the extent that no company can intimidate workmen by asking them, not alone forcing them, to sign their right to belong to any union.

The inside wiremen at New Haven still remain in the same old rut. Men in their line of work all around them are getting an eight-hour day, but they are happy with the thought, perhaps, that they still work ten and for less wages. It seems too bad to have to force men to better their condition, but such things have been done, and we have to do it sometimes for our own best interests. We will soon be in a position to call for building trades cards for wiremen at New Haven. There is only one way for them to be provided, and that route is mapped out through the local union there, and all information will be furnished by our secretary, F. J. Horan, of Local No. 90.

I attended a meeting of the building trades at New Haven. The delegates of the different locals pledged their support to the electrical workers.

The Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, operating railway and lighting plants, have given the men in their employ throughout the State a nine-hour day. This affects several construction men, all members of our Connecticut locals.

I had occasion to go to Lynn, Mass., last Sunday, to explain to the men employed in the General Electric shops there the importance of connecting themselves with our organization.

While the shopmen are new to us, and the recent wave of unionism which struck the city of Schenectady, N. Y., has put several men into our organization through the efforts of H. V. Jackson, not a member of the electrical workers, but a man who has been prominent in labor circles, and has been in-

strumental in organizing all trades in that city. The electrical workers of Lynn, employed by the same company, were not so willing to fall into line, as they were at Schenectady, from the fact, perhaps, that some effort had been made to organize them through the allied metal mechanics.

Brother Joyce and myself spent some time in convincing the electrical workers of Lynn that to have international affiliation they must belong to the electrical workers. Our prices seemed to stagger them when they could get a charter from some other international body so much cheaper than ours. When the matter was sifted down our prices did not seem so high, the per capita paid to our organization per member being much less in proportion to other organizations.

After explaining all that it was possible to explain, Brother Joyce and I were asked to vacate the hall for a while, so that they could go into session and take the matter up by themselves. We were called back in half an hour and pledged the majority of the men in attendance, some paying the amount necessary for their initiation to the secretary pro tem.

There was a matter which they desired me to look into immediately, as it was necessary for them to have the same international affiliation as the men at Schenectady, and inasmuch as that they were led to believe that the Schenectady locals had other international affiliation than ours, they were given to understand that I would go to Schenectady the next day, and in due time I would report back. I have looked the matter up and sent them all the information and letters are on the way or have been received from others interested in the I. B. E. W. at Schenectady. Also letters from Mr. Jackson, who organized the men there. I could not stay at Schenectady as long as I desired. I met quite a few of the shop men while there and attended a meeting of Local No. 140 and was pleased to see some old familiar faces at the meeting—Brother Doherty of No. 20, and Jay Anderson, formerly of No. 37 and No. 99.

The business of the meeting being finished the boys enjoyed a little spread, prepared by the local in honor of the newly elected officers, who were installed.

I had the pleasure of meeting President

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J. G. Winnie, of No. 232, and President J. W. Rediker, of No. 247, to whom I pledged my word that I would attend a meeting of their locals in the near future. They both report progress for the I. B. E. W. at Schenectady.

The Lynn matter will be continued on Sunday, July 13, and I hope to have a charter at that time to start the men off as bona fide members of the I. B. E. W., and am convinced from what I have seen of them they can handle their own affairs in proper shape thereafter.

I have taken considerable space, Mr. Editor, but I feel that the members should know what their organizers are doing. To conclude, I will say that, incidental to the shopmen of Lynn, I expect to place a charter also with the linemen and wiremen.

I have tried to include all important matter in this report and if I have omitted anything or forgotten anything I hope they will let me down easy.

Yours fraternally,

F. J. SHEEHAN,

Grand Treasurer and Organizer.

New Britain, Conn., July 6, 1902.

P. S.—I might have included in reference to Newport, R. I., that Brother Sanborn and myself were in attendance at their election of officers and, incidentally, twenty-three members rode the goat.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER W. E. KENNEDY.

On my appointment by the Executive Board as General Organizer I was instructed to proceed to San Francisco to try and adjust the differences that had arisen between our two local unions, No. 151 and No. 6. No. 6, not knowing of my appointment or assignment, had wired V. P. Eaton, who, on his arrival, was indeed a great assistance. We arranged several meetings between the executive boards of the two locals and were able to arrange matters satisfactorily to both locals. This was only done, however, through the good disposition displayed on the part of the members of both locals, and they certainly did their utmost toward creating that feeling of brotherhood and harmony necessary to keep down friction and work along as two sister locals should. They are now closely cemented and I feel sure there

will be no further unpleasantness between them.

I then started to work to organize the telephone men, and after several meetings and a joint smoker, which No. 151 and No. 6 kindly arranged, succeeded in getting about fifteen applications. They were not willing, however, to have a separate local, but wanted to join No. 6. Here, again, No. 6 showed their good will to assist me, and were willing to take them all in on very fair terms, which they, the telephone men, agreed was "liberal," but some of the leaders thought they should be permitted to also carry B. T. C. cards, and work on all new buildings along with members of No. 6. When you consider how many sacrifices No. 6 has made to reach the wage and hour scale which they now receive, I do not think there is a man in our Brotherhood who would expect them to allow the telephone company to place their men on new buildings, and with any number of helpers and a few journeymen, some of them, perhaps, getting the scale, do the work that No. 6 men are now doing and which they, the company, can not do unless their men hold a B. T. C. card. It was a nice plan, worked up by some one, to allow the telephone company to do a great deal of work on new buildings that is done by our electrical contractors and men of No. 6 working for them.

The company played the old game of boosting the wages of a few of their "safe" men just as soon as they thought there was a possibility of the men organizing and then told them how good they were to them. Of course, they did not want them all to join No. 6, but were willing for a few to go in if they could get B. T. C. cards cheap. There is still a way to do business with them and should No. 6 help me out, I think we will yet win out, and if we do, there will be no proposition other than come in at the regular price.

I have succeeded in having all the trolley linemen, about ten, fill out their applications for No. 151, and they will go in after the 13th. Some of these men are also members of the Street Car Men's Association, and there are quite a number of shop men who should properly belong to us that the car men want to keep. This matter I called to your attention some time ago, and trust that you will

urge upon the Grand President of the street car men our claim for this class of men.

I have succeeded in organizing the station men, and with the trimmers, who are very closely allied to the station men, they ought to be a good strong local; at least 90 or 100. The station men are sadly in need of organization, as they work very long hours and their pay is not sufficient for the responsible positions they hold.

The Independent is the one exception, as their men get much shorter hours and better conditions than any of the other companies, but they are all willing to join, and if the company does not intimidate them, by the time the charter reaches here I hope to have all their applications for the new locals.

I was down to San Jose and Santa Cruz, and found a good local in San Jose, but there was not enough material in Santa Cruz to get a charter, so they requested me to have the San Jose local wait upon them, and I presume ere this time they have gone into the San Jose local, as at the meeting of San Jose local the president, Mr. Cooper, assured me that he would send a committee to Santa Cruz for that purpose.

I have a request from Sacramento to come up there and do what I can towards building them up. I will go there about the 7th of the month.

No. 151 is fast forging to the front as one of the strongest of linemen's unions, and this has been brought about under very adverse circumstances; in fact, only through the earnest work of its old members.

There is little chance of securing enough men in any of the small towns in the State to support a local, and I am sure that more good can be accomplished by building up our membership in the cities already organized.

At this time there is a fight between the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who are affiliated with the labor council, and the other trades affiliated with the B. T. C. How it will terminate it is hard to foretell at this time, but it could place our two locals in the same position they were in when it was found necessary to order me here, but I hope to see it ended within two weeks

With best wishes for our Brotherhood I remain fraternally,

W. E. KENNEDY,
General Organizer.

San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1902.

JUST TO REMIND THE FLOATERS.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines to let the floating fraternity know I am still in it.

Jess Wells, Billy O'Halloran and myself have succeeded in convincing the superintendent of the Selma Light and Power Company that the knottys are N. G., and have sent to Local No. 136 at Birmingham for one inside and two outside fixers. So much good done for Selma.

I thank Jack Cameron, in Seattle, for his long newsy letter in answer to mine.

Van Harlinger, in Jacksonville, asks for me. Here I am Van. A letter to Selma Tel. & Tel. Company will catch me.

O'Halloran wants to know where the "Big Bo" is.

Jim Brown, write to me.

Thanks, Brother Sherman, for the copies of June Worker. I assure you they were appreciated.

Hurrah for No. 9. Once more my coaster friend, Sabin, is defeated.

With best wishes to the I. B. E. W.

S. H. MCINTYRE.

Selma, Ala., July 4, 1902.

DON'T LOSE YOUR "GRIP."

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Will you kindly publish this notice:

Brother J. F. Hamm will write to E. C. Flory, Box 217, Denison, Texas, and get dressed, or go to Trinidad, Col., and get his grip.

I shipped Brother Hamm's grip to Trinidad, and he has never called for it.

Very respectfully,

E. C. FLORY.

Dennison, Texas, July 1, 1902.

KEEP AWAY.

Linemen are requested to keep away from Appleton, Wis., as there is trouble on.

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A PROBLEM.

A Workingman had a bit of ground on which he lived. It seemed to be worth very little, so, after a while, he gave it to the Thinkingman. Nevertheless, the Workingman had to live on the land, so the Thinkingman charged him rent. Then the Workingman called the Thinkingman a Monopolist.

The Thinkingman thought and made a law; then he nominated lawmakers and the Workingman voted for them—the lawmakers adopted a Constitution, to prevent any change.

The Workingman worked and made a gun; then he gave it to the Thinkingman for the rent. The Thinkingman said: "What good is a gun to me unless I have a man to use it? I can't risk my own life." So the Workingman voted an appropriation out of his wages to the Thinkingman to hire a man to use the gun. Then the Workingman called the Thinkingman an Aristocrat.

The appropriation set the Workingman behind with his rent, so the Thinkingman sent the hired man (with the gun) to turn the Workingman out of his tenement. The Workingman called the Thinkingman an Oppressor.

Now the question is, Who really dispossessed that Workingman?—*Bolton Hall.*

POLITICS AND THE UNION.

I have read with great interest several letters which have appeared in our Worker at different times regarding politics being connected with the Union, and I would like to inquire just what objection our worthy E. B. might have against the discussing of them at meetings or through the Worker.

I presume the main reason might be that it may cause a split in the ranks. Such a thing might be possible, but I cannot see why intelligent men would consider it in in that light.

I would like to ask the brothers which, in their minds, the voters should consider of the most importance, the source of supply or the supply? I believe the source should be looked after at all times, and you can rest assured the supply will take care of itself, provided the source is conducted in a proper manner.

If we do not have a well conducted government we can not expect to have an over abundance of prosperity, and if we do not have prosperity we cannot have the prosperous union we are all striving for.

Oftimes a person after having had a cool, refreshing drink of water will ask the question, "Where is your source of water supply?" Perhaps the reply will be, "a spring far back in the mountains." You don't say from the street mains, for he does not wish to know that, he wishes to find the starting point. We should be the same way getting at the foundation of all things that will benefit us so we can place the credit where it is due. Our object in being organized is to help the ones who have become so. Now the thing to do is to find those who will assist our cause, if in office, do all we can to keep them there, if not, see that they are placed there. You are all familiar with the old saying, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Now don't you believe he is equally as worthy of a good, honest, upright representative in office as well. I don't believe there is a better place than in a labor organization for the discussion of politics. There would be no unions if we had the proper kind of politics, and yet you and I are the ones who help make what we have.

The three cities in Connecticut got their labor mayors no other way than through the organized labor vote. The cause is just and should be studied more than what it has been by the working class, who could hold the key to the whole situation if they were not so ignorant on the subject. You all can see the result of the ignorance that has been displayed at the polls more and more every day, and it will continue to be so until such time as it will be made clear to the working people by one of their own class instead of one of the moneyed class being their teacher.

One of the most supreme rights a man has is to execute his power at the polls, and in a great many cases, all for nothing, voting for a man who casts you aside after he has succeeded in being elected, perhaps, with the aid of your vote.

Please don't mistake my meaning they are all that way, for there are many earnest workers for their constituents, but they are in the minority, and cannot accomplish as much as they would like. I, for one,

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would consider that politics coming under the head of Good of the Union is in its right place.

I would like to hear some of the other brothers' opinions on this subject. Anything that might tend to strengthen the Brotherhood is best discussed through the Worker, as it reaches many more than as though it were confined to any one local.

Wishing the E. B. plenty of success along with all the brothers, I will remain quiet waiting to hear what comments may follow.

BROTHER OF LOCAL NO. 190

DON'T LET THEM FOOL YOU, BOYS.

If you hear them saying we're dying,
And there ain't no use in trying
To preserve the dear old order, it is sure to
pass away,
Do not stop and go to crying,
Tell that fellow he is lying,
And that linemen by the thousand are join-
ing every day.

If they tell you we are busted,
And to pay we can't be trusted,
And our rates are way down lower than our
assessments ought to be,
You can tell them just to ponder,
On some happy home just yonder,
Where the mortgage has been lifted and the
the home is safe and free.

If they say that we'll diminish,
And that now they see our finish,
And that shortly our order will be known
among the past,
You can tell them that old story
Has grown old and worn and hoary,
And that liars ought to know it, as they see
us grow so fast.

If these old line fellows greet you,
And with outstretched hand will meet you,
With the new and startling story 'bout the
union going down,
Just take them out and show them,
As your friends and brothers know them,
That our union's daily growing from the best
there are in town.

Then when your foes are banished,
And the last objections vanished,

And you contemplate the union in which
you and I delight,
Turn to him who rules above us,
And to those around who love us,
And thank God who made you, and you're a
union man to-night.

Decatur, Ill., June 29, 1902.

OUR LOCALS

Local Union No. 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 4, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Nothing of importance has happened in these parts during the last month.

The elevator constructors are making a fight to take some of our work from us—that is, the wiring on the shaft—but I think Local No. 1 will be there when they do it.

The last meeting was election of officers, and we have at the present almost an entire new set of officers.

The following are a few of those elected:

President—S. Garrigan.

Vice-President—Brother Gier.

Recording Secretary—H. Morrison.

Financial Secretary—H. Ellison.

Business Agent—A. Northwang.

Brothers Bates and Curtis, from Local 130, are again in our midst shaking hands with old friends. Brother H. Farranc, of Local 109, has also deposited his card.

The storm of last week will keep the linemen busy for a few days.

There was a letter from Local No. 7 in last month's Worker in regard to a brother member with a traveling card out of St. Louis. If they want to know anything further, I think that several of the members of No. 1, and also members at Buffalo could tell them something interesting.

But I guess this will have to do for this time, so I remain

Yours fraternally,

H. J. MORRISON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Brothers, having been elected press secretary for No. 2, I will endeavor to state the

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condition of our craft in this city. As our press secretary was a little late in getting his letter in last month's Journal I suppose that all the brothers will be very anxious to hear of the condition in this city. We will acknowledge that No. 2 has had a bad reputation among the brothers throughout the country ever since the 1898 strike.

But, brothers, we are back on the main line again, and we believe that the time is coming when the world at large will acknowledge and honor No. 2 for her good work. I am proud to say that the electrical business is improving nicely. Brothers, stand firm and face the blizzard, and we are bound to win.

The telephone companies are paying \$2.75 per day, and the light companies \$3, with the exception of the Imperial, which pays \$3.25. Everything is eight hours. There is not a great deal of new work going on at present, but we manage to keep about all the boys working.

We have quite a number of visiting linemen, and we manage to place quite a number of them, but those that cannot get work are provided for. We expect to have lots of work in the near future.

Brothers, when you come this way be sure and have that little ticket up to date.

We have with us P. J. Tigue of No. 4, and C. Morton of No. 221, and also Sherman Ahlo and quite a number more that are 18 karat, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, for they are good material, and we can use good material to good advantage. We are something like the desperado of olden times, we are fond of good material.

By request of S. P. Jackson, we would like to hear from Local No. 126 in regard to her trouble.

Brothers, we have held our regular election and elected and installed our officer for the ensuing term. They are as follows.

President—H. H. Horton.
Vice-President—S. P. Jackson.
Recording Secretary—J. H. Brennan.
Financial Secretary and Business Agent—John Manson.
Press Secretary—G. A. Kelly.
Foreman—G. A. Kelly.
First Inspector—E. P. Lynn.
Second Inspector—Larry Tripp.
I will bring this little message to a close

for this month. With best wishes to all brothers, I remain

Yours fraternally,

G. A. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 4.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 5, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As press secretary for No. 4, I will for the first time insert a few lines and let the electrical workers know how things are down South, as I think it has been some time since they have heard from us. We are still alive and taking in new lights at every meeting. We were favored at our last meeting with a visit from First Vice-President, Brother F. E. Lockman, who gave us some very interesting news of the union. We elected the following officers at the same meeting.

President—Wm. Murphy.
Vice-President—Chas. Niemeyer.
Recording Secretary—Wm. Kane.
Financial Secretary—Robt. Benson.
Foreman—R. E. Strad.

Before finishing my letter I wish to say that we are up to date. We had Brothers Rodrguzos and Neimeyer on the sick list from an accident, but they are better and will soon be at work again. Brother Tom Joyce met with a painfull, but not serious accident on July 1. There was a trimmers' union formed here on July 1, with 18 out of 24 trimmers. I will give more particulars in my next letter. Hoping you will forgive this feeble attempt.

Yours truly,

H. R. YOUNG,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 1, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, once more it is up to me to pen a few lines to your valuable paper. All I can say is that we are going along in the same old lines, only a little smoother. Locals Nos. 6 and 151 are now working harmoniously and have buried their hatchets deep down in the waters of the ocean, near the Farrolan Islands, and we hope they are down so deep that they can't be raised with grappling hooks.

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Nos. 6 and 151 gave a joint smoker on the evening of Friday, June 13th, and the best of goodfellowship prevailed, and all our little differences went up in smoke. To Brother Kennedy, grand organizer, is due the credit of having settled our little troubles. Brother Kennedy is still here, hard at work in the interest of the Brotherhood, and from present indications he seems to be in a fair way to organize several locals in the different branches of the electrical trade.

Our base-ball clubs gave an entertainment and dance last Saturday evening, June 28th, which was a big success, both socially and financially. The club realized quite a piece of money to add to their fund to carry on the game with. Brother W. E. Kennedy attended our last meeting, which was election night, and is now satisfied that our called meetings are corkers.

The following officers were elected:

President—A. E. Drendell.

Vice-President—J. E. Fiantt.

Recording Secretary—A. E. Yoell.

Financial Secretary—Nelson Bray.

Press Secretary—Ed. Smith.

Trustee (long term)—W. Sterling.

Foreman—A. Schuhman.

First Inspector—H. Ludolph.

Second Inspector—W. McDowell.

Business Agent—R. G. Alexander.

Examining Board—J. J. Marshall, A. Schuhman, Will M. Law, and Chas. Murphy.

Special Examining Board—J. J. Marshall, R. A. Simms, and C. A. Murphy.

Executive Board—C. C. Tracy, A. H. Barnes, and W. J. Fisk.

Finance Committee—H. Warfield, Frank Raye, and F. Smith.

Delegates to B. T. Council—F. Haskell, A. E. Yoel, J. Hammersley, and J. Fiantt.

Brother Dal Scott, who was seriously burnt some time ago at Santa Rosa, is reported as getting along nicely. Work has been fairly good of late. We have had a little trouble now and again on account of the carpenters' controversy, but in other respects we are doing quite well.

Yours fraternally,

ROUNDHOUSE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 8.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The officers of No. 8, for the ensuing term are as follows:

President—L. J. Paratchek.

Vice-President—Wm. Nagle.

Recording Secretary—W. J. Gilsdorf.

Financial Secretary—J. W. Strub.

Inspector—A. M. Elbert.

Foreman—Chas. Robbins.

Trustee—Wm. Nagle.

Member Inside Examining Board — Wm. Harbauer.

Press Secretary—W. J. Gilsdorf.

Aside from myself I think the selections are good. This is a way I have of throwing bouquets at myself, because I know each and every one of you will say that I also was a good selection. Help! Help! In taking this office I will neither promise or apologize, but simply put my nose to the stone and grind. As long as the local will buy the paper I will throw ink on it.

There are no developments in sight for this month, as far as work is concerned, linemen and cablemen going along nicely with the two telephone companies. Inside men are plugging along on jobbing work mostly, with nothing large on the list until the Elk's carnival next month, which will take, perhaps, every man available for a very short time. Nevertheless we cannot complain. We have had it good from the first of the year.

Three weeks ago we buried our Brother, James Carney, who was employed as a line-man by the Central Construction Co. on the lines of the Home Telephone Company here. No. 8 turned out in a body, and certainly made a fine showing. While trying to clear some telephone subscriber's wires from a 2,200 circuit he became grounded on a messenger, and was killed. Poor fellow. He was a good support for his mother and sister, and a good friend to all who knew him. May he rest in peace.

Brothers, when we think of the dangers and risks we are compelled to undergo in order to perform our work, we cannot fail to realize that we are a poorly paid craft. Those who may have occasion to use the 'phones which are connected by the wires upon which Brother Carney was working,

will, perhaps, never stop to think that a life was sacrificed for their convenience; will never think that there is a mother, sister, and brother in this city who cannot look at a pole strung with wires without a shudder. And it may easily come to pass that any one of his family may be compelled to listen to a lot of rot and nonsense being transmitted over the wires which took away the life of their Jim. Toledo has a new and modern telephone plant, but, James Carney is no more.

Yours fraternally

W. J. GILSDORF.

Local Union No. 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

This is the second attempt at scribbling. Election of officers is at hand, and No. 10 is busy, or her members are, rather, selecting timber. I believe we are equal to the occasion, however.

I would like to make the 50-cent assessment on each member working strong, impressive, and actual. Brothers in the craft, what steps are to be taken to make it eight hours and \$3 and \$3.50 per day? If we intend to better our condition we, at least, must prepare for the fight that is certain to occur when we make a demand, and what better way can we do this than by creating a fund to fall back on when we are out, if it comes to that? Then, again, let me urge you to be in touch with the best class of citizens by so conducting yourselves as to merit the respect of all good people, and you will get to that period in life where self respect predominates, and then the problem is solved. When a man has conquered himself, he has done more than a Napoleon, or a Grant, or a Washington. "Self preservation is the first law of nature," as is said, and how better can we preserve ourselves than by abstaining from these habits which tend to wreck us ere we are aware? If the men following the electrical trade would only get down to actual and real life, with all its pleasures and responsibilities, eager and ready to grasp any means by which their intellectual and moral propensities would be enlarged, they would be doing one of the very things for which they were created, for by the primary laws of the civilized

world each and every creature has a work to perform, and if we neglect that work what is the result?

One man alone cannot accomplish anything, but the combined efforts of many men can perform wonders. Therefore, brothers, let us lay aside all little petty spites and jealousies, and be broad and charitable in our opinions and deeds. Let us reason together, bringing out the best thought, and place it on the high pedestal of right and justice. In all matters let us consult our judgment instead of our feelings, and I believe we will be better off in the end.

This is the hour of man, and it is for us to determine whether the man who labors shall be buried in oblivion or elevated to the position which he should deserve.

Yours fraternally,

W. F. SNODDERLY.

Local Union No. 13.

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 4, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Work here in El Paso is very slack at present. Our trouble is still on with the Street Railway Company.

I see Brother Reid, of Erie, Pa., makes a very good point when he says, why do not the unions take the bosses into their unions and let them make their by-laws, and, in fact, run their unions in their own interest. No! There is not one union that would entertain such a proposition, but they will go to the polls and elect them to any political office that they may be running for, where they can make laws that the people have to live up to from year to year, and that is all right to the union man. I often hear them make a roar about some law that don't suit them, but they have not tumbled to anything, so far.

I mentioned in my last letter that the Western Federation of Labor, that was in convention at Denver, was leaning towards Socialism by four-fifths majority, and decided to use their funds to purchase Socialistic literature to carry on the education of their members in the Socialist doctrines. They also cut loose from the A. F. of L. They call theirs the Western Labor Union, and are banded together for the express purpose

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of getting into politics for the betterment of their condition. The A. F. of L. had some of their most influential men there to try and persuade them to affiliate with the A. F. of L. The Western Labor Union said they had waited for years for the A. F. of L. to do something for the working people. But as they could see no signs of any improvement, that they thought it was best for them to cut loose and see if it were not possible to better their conditions along lines they had mapped out, but principally through them electing their own members to the political offices now held by their employers' nominees.

They reasoned something like this: We have voted for both political parties for years, and whenever we did succeed in getting a favorable law passed it was declared to be unconstitutional.

Now, brothers, I do not see how any one can blame the Western Labor Union for the move they have taken. I mean all brothers that have the welfare of the union at heart. I think that the Western Labor Union will entirely supplant the A. F. of L. in the West. The way the political tricksters will be side-stepping and trying to balk their game. But it won't do any good, as the men who compose that body have given this question years of study, and are willing to stand or fall by their acts, but it surely looks as if they will stand and sweep the country with their ideas. There is sure to be something doing here in the West.

Brother Burnett, I see that there a good many of the unions that favor your suggestion of the assessment. I do not believe in strikes when there is any other way of settling your trouble, and I am very glad that the E. B. have demanded that the constitution be followed. A strike would have to have a vastly larger sum of money behind it than \$120,000 if every electrical worker belonged to the union, if the bosses desired to make a fight. What's the use of our local union trying to win a strike against a lot of men that have all the money they want to fight the union. If all unions would quit out of sympathy and all laboring men were union men then they might win. The innocent people that cannot prevent strikes and cannot settle them, cannot understand why they should be put to so much suffering

when they are in no way to blame. Their sympathies will not be with the strikers, their opinions will not be favorable to the strikers, and as all laws are enforced according to public sentiment, if this sentiment is against strikers, how can anything be gained through strikes.

Now, if the unions would work as hard and spend their funds as freely electing their fellow union men to the political offices then, and not until then, will they have won for all time, for then you have changed the conditions of society, and with the changed conditions labor will have come to its just reward, therefore there will be no occasion to strike. There is no occasion for any union man to deny this, for it is a proven fact. There has not been a strike in New Zealand since 1896. On that date the workman secured control of the politics in that country, and be it said to his credit, that the whole people are better governed than they ever were before. The conditions that exist to-day in these United States are just what the wealthy class want, and they and their hirelings have made them so by holding political offices and making laws that will work to their interest, and always against the interest of the laboring class. Political tricksters will tell you that your interest and your employer's are identical, and any man with a grain of sense ought to know that their interests were exactly opposite. If your interests were identical, why does not your employer, whom you have made rich by your exertions, take some interest in your welfare; why does he not see that you own a little house, that you could call home? He does not care, nor does he concern himself about you, but he gets your labor just as cheap as he can get it. But he has got a home for himself and family.

Take all the laborers out of the country and the wealthy class would starve to death; let all the wealthy class leave and the laborers would not starve, but would create more wealth. There was a day when there was very little wealth in this country, and what we have now was created by the laboring class.

With regards to all locals, I remain

Yours fraternally,

JOHN BLAKE,
Press Secretary.

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Local Union No. 20.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It is time for another letter, so I will get together and see what news I have this time.

Well, things are running along about the same. Only a few of the brothers that went out on the N. Y. and N. J. strike have been taken back again. It will not be long before every one will be taken back, and then the card will be there and control the job. The poor scabby that has been doing all the dirty work and getting all kinds of abuse from every one has got to go somewhere else to work. If the scabs would only realize that when the companies can get their old men back they have no use for them—but you can not teach them so. The foreman makes little gods out of them while the trouble is on, but when the trouble is declared off they have to get out—no use for such men. In my way of thinking all good men have the goods.

The Edison Light of Brooklyn is still out, but I think before long we will come to some kind of terms with them, although they think we did not use them just right. Perhaps we did not, but as long as we have got our foot in it we will keep it there till they do something about it. They seem to worry along with a few men. They have only the same men climbing—that is, the general foreman, L. Duncan, and Ted White. We have tried every way to get this White off, but of no use. He said he is there to stay, and will not quit.

Well, we had an election of officers—a new set all round. They are as follows:

President—M. L. Nichols.

Vice President—P. McGloughlin.

Financial Secretary and Business Agent—
T. J. Convery.

Recording Secretary—J. H. Wright.

Assistant Financial Secretary—A. J.
Dougherty.

Corresponding Secretary—W. Taylor.

Foreman—Brother Wooton.

Inspectors—P. Lee and J. Riely.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. Cheicks.

Trustee—Brother Fisher.

Press Secretary—J. H. Wright.

I think the above set of officers will do justice to any local, as they are a good lot of

union men. I will not forget the past officers. They filled their offices faithfully.

Well, we have had a great deal of trouble in the last six months, which kept them busy.

We are sorry to lose our past president, C. H. Elmore. He would not take the office again. His feet are itching, and he is going away and leave us. Well, wherever he goes he will have friends, as he is the card man's friend.

Charlie Cheicks, did you get to Chicago? The boys told us that you would not get that far. Good luck to you, anyhow, my boy.

Well, I think I have taken up enough space for this month, so I will close with 20's best wishes to all locals.

Yours fraternally,

J. H. WRIGHT,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 23.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 21, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Since my last letter in your valuable Worker no important facts have taken place within the jurisdiction of this local. Brother Jos. McCauley and your humble servant were the two delegates to the State convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, held at Rochester, Minn., on June 9, 10 and 11 last, from Local Union No. 23.

This convention was one of the most successful ones ever held. The attendance was very large, and the amount and nature of the business transacted of the greatest importance.

Brother Jos. McCauley was elected a member of the Federation Council, whose sessions will be held at St. Paul, Minn., this year.

My last letter in the Worker was without doubt the cause of a very large influx of the "traveling element" of the profession, and it has been my great pleasure to have been in a position to place over 90 per cent of the brothers wanting employment with the different companies. However, many of the applicants for positions were very particular about the kind of work they were going to get. The majority preferred employment in the Twin Cities, while others did not want to go outside the cities but for a very short distance.

Furthermore, quite a few of the brothers, after having been provided with employment, would leave their jobs on the merest pretext, and in several cases in a way which reflected very much upon the members in general of this Brotherhood.

Such actions are a detriment to the craft and does more harm than possibly can be rectified by the good conduct and behavior of the rest of the boys, and the names of the guilty ones will be held in remembrance for a long time to come by the local here.

The following officers were elected at our last meeting:

President—H. W. Manning, No. 260 West University avenue.

Vice-President—C. P. Donnellan.

Recording Secretary—C. B. Berryman, No. 650 Rice street.

Financial Secretary—Hy. H. Tubbesing, No. 447 West Central avenue.

Foreman—James Lawton.

Inspectors—M. McCarthy and J. H. Roadhouse.

Trustee—N. F. Marks.

Press Secretary and Business Agent—Chas. Van Camp, No. 189 West Fourth street.

Local Union No. 23, in conjunction with Local Union No. 24, of Minneapolis, got the new scale of wages, hours, etc., signed by the contractors of the city of St. Paul. The main points of this scale are as follows:

1. Scale to go into effect April 1, 1902, and to remain in force to June 1, 1903.

2. Eight hours to constitute a day's work.

3. Thirty-one and one-quarter cents per hour for qualified journeymen inside wiremen.

4. Time and one-half for all overtime, with the exception of Sundays and legal holidays, for which overtime they shall receive double the regular time.

5. One helper allowed for every two journeymen inside wiremen. Helpers to work same number of hours as the journeymen.

6. The appointment of an arbitration board to adjust all differences.

7. The employment of union men as far as possible.

8. No discrimination to be shown by contractors to employees for "active participation" by the latter in union matters and affairs.

I would advise such brothers as are in quest of employment not to head for the Twin Cities at the present, as the demand for linemen has been fully satisfied during the past month. All gangs are just now to their full capacity, and the superintendents of the different companies have informed me that they will require no more men for the present.

Thanking you for the valuable space accorded me, and with best wishes to all the brothers.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. VAN CAMP,

Press Secretary Local Union No. 23.
Joint Business Agent Local Unions Nos. 23
and 24 I. B. E. W.

Local Union No. 24.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 25, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It is my pleasure, as newly elected press secretary, to announce the names of the newly elected officers of Local No. 24 for the ensuing term and to wish them and all members of the I. B. E. W. Godspeed and the heartiest encouragement and co-operative success.

It is only by the practice of forbearance and consideration in our mutual and outside relations that we can expect to receive the respectful recognition that our Brotherhood is entitled to as a craft, that is foremost in promoting the welfare and comfort of that vast body of society which looks to us for the installation and maintenance of modern electrical requirements and appliances of conveniences; depending on us, too, for its safety in using them, and which we endeavor to guarantee and can guarantee only by maintaining a high standard of excellence in skill and workmanship and theory, as necessary qualifications for membership. These qualities can be developed by the discussion of electrical subjects in meetings, and new ideas are always welcome when they have a bearing on the health of union principles or mechanical problems.

Along this line I wish to congratulate the editor of our official organ for the improvement I note in its subject-matter and the able articles on vital questions, contained especially in the June Worker.

It is conceded by all thinking men that

union labor could, by concerted action on political questions, exert an influence so great that they could easily better their condition in every way if they would. Now, as long as the present system is in force and union men—men organized to protect themselves from the direct results of this system—vote for it again and again, so long will there be strikes and strife between employers and employees. Independent political action, even to the extent of that recently taken by the Denver building trades' craft and miners, is the only salvation for the millions of working people of the United States—yes, the world. Their liberty, their right to think and have an opinion, their privilege to grow old in peace and comfort, their right to live in exchange for their ability to produce, is in grave danger of being denied them unless they wake up and throw off the lethargy that is blighting their powers for good, true, helpful, self-sustaining government and the uplifting and bettering of social and working conditions.

As unions have power it should be exercised—"idleness is decay"—progress means going forward, and progress is the watchword of the age. Don't be afraid of anything because it is new. Everything on the earth was new at some time in the world's history and don't be afraid to advocate a new principle, or rather an old principle just revived. The other fellow may not be alive to his own good and welfare, he may be so narrow-minded that he will not do anything unless he can see some benefit to himself to be gained by it, and some even won't do anything then—they are freaks; no backbone.

No. 24 has been absorbing eligibles a "right smart" this spring. They are all "union made" and we hope will not dishonor the "label." Our membership foots up something near 250, not all in this town however, as we are endeavoring to get as many of the stragglers in the outside towns as we can. There is a chance to help them and in this way secure an immunity from a possibility of these towns becoming a source of supply for the companies in case of trouble.

Just at present "there's nothin' doin'" in Minneapolis. Our own boys find that they need all the work there is in sight and they

do not put on their glasses to see it either. There is likely to be an "unpleasantness" about July 1st, owing to the refusal of a number of contractors to sign any agreement; the one now in force is a verbal one and its provisions are like "Waddy's pants," "baggy at the knees," and for the same reasons.

S. L. B., of No. 61, surely doesn't think he can conceal his identity that way, does he? The tone of his letter reminds me of an incident he told me of about one time: A S. S. official observed two linemen warming the curb, and said in speaking of it, that there was some other man talking to them who looked like a politician. More power to your "pen arm," Sylvester, and success and best wishes to all the boys. I often think of you all, and Ed. Sutton particularly. I see that Prosser found unionism better pasturage than non-unionism, and I guess No. 61 helps him to enjoy the position he now holds.

Well, as the country girl wrote, "I guess I'll wring off."

The following is our official gallery. Only air-rifles used and "hot shots" prohibited:

President—Ludwig Foss.
Vice-President—George Raymond.
Financial Secretary—J. J. Reynolds.
Recording Secretary—James M. Rust.
Treasurer—W. F. Carpenter.
Inspectors—First, Wm. M. McCarthy; second, Charles Burns.
Foreman—George Poff.
Trustees—L. Hillier, J. T. Webster. A. H. Sellar.

Yours fraternally,

A. H. SELLAR,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 28.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 5, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As time goes on, and as it always will, until that day when we shall neither know sun nor moon, just so long will there be jealousy among men, and it seems as if all locals are afflicted with it; that is, there are some such members in each in the I. B. E. W. Jealousy is one of the worst evils in the world, and I, for one, would rather face a man armed to the teeth with firearms than

one armed with a jealous disposition, because you can be on your guard against the former, whereas you cannot against a jealous disposition. If all our brothers would try to follow the motto "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," we would get along a whole lot better, and it would be for the welfare of our Brotherhood, which is our only salvation, and to make us stand firm and united in the fight against the tyranny of capitalists we cannot be jealous; if we are we lose, and that is just what the moneyed people are looking for. They are looking for a vital point where to hit back at organized labor, and they have good cause to find a point where jealousy exists in a local among its members—where one man or brother talks in a way not becoming him. If we would live up to our by-laws and remember our obligation we would not have so much discord in the I. B. E. W., and would have more unity, and in unity there is strength, which the moneyed people of to-day know, and which, if they can break, they are all right, and they can then gain their victory which ought to belong to us.

Brothers, the work here, in Baltimore, is still nothing to brag of, but there will be something doing pretty soon. There is no big work here except the Armory Building, which is being done by McCay Eng. Co., and the International Trust Building, by the John K. Howe Company, which at the present time is hardly out of the foundation, therefore, brothers, don't hurry to the Monumental City, as there is nothing doing here.

Don't the press secretary of No. 171 think that it is a very short time between writings, as there would be but one meeting night before the paper went to press, and there is not much doing any time at one meeting? I would like to hear our editor as to its feasibility, and if it could be gotten to press in time, as he knows how long it takes to get ready.

We had the election of officers at the last meeting night in June, and as it seemed fitting to the brothers they made your humble servant again do their scribbling, which he will try to do faithfully. I will also give the names of the officers elected. They are as follows:

President—George Jackson.

Vice-President—Arthur Heim.

Recording Secretary—W. W. Davis.

Financial Secretary—William Reese.

Foreman—Billy Woods.

Inspectors—Bob Gray and C. Davis.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William Goudy.

Trustees—Lawrence Kries and J. P. Jones.

Hoping that the I. B. E. W. will prosper and live forever,

I remain yours fraternally,

GEO. J. SCHMIDT,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 31.

DULUTH, July 4, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Thanks, Brother Sherman, for publishing my last two letters.

Since writing for the June number we have had one more strike on our hands—with the Zenith Telephone Company. This time it was the result of the company putting on a new foreman, Ed. Andrews, formerly of Local No. 4. As you say, Brother Sherman, it is best to avoid a strike, but before going out the brothers were informed that they had to work under whoever the company chose to employ. After being out a week the trouble was adjusted, Mr. Andrews giving his promise, backed by a note, to make good with No. 4, and to make the job strictly union in future. This makes our fourth strike on this company in two summers, and we sincerely hope the last.

I would like to say a word to No. 4, and to other locals. When Local No. 31 sends a telegram we want an immediate answer. Don't forget this. In our last strike settlement was delayed at least two days by not receiving answer to telegram promptly. At the time of the strike there were a number of non-union linemen and trouble men employed by the company, but they came out with the brothers, and have taken out applications since. They are all right. There are two or three fellows working there yet who would not come out, but as we have not decided what we will do with them I will refrain from calling them names at present.

A local was organized at Superior, just across the creek, on June 18. We understand they start with twenty-five members. Brother O. E. Ely deserves credit for his

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work in organizing them, and was given a vote of thanks at our last meeting.

Work is slack here at present; just enough to keep us going.

Brother Spellman is here, and we have not been able to place him yet.

At our last meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—E. J. Meagher.

Vice-President—H. C. Merriam.

Press and Recording Secretary—C. W. Higgins.

Financial Secretary—M. A. Hibbard.

Treasurer—Robert Jennings.

Foreman—James Scanlen.

Inspector—George Fisher.

Trustee—Richard Thayer, for eighteen months.

We have added at least ten new lights in past month, although all have not been initiated, as one or two were out of town.

Our local was represented at the State Federation of Labor by Brother Thomas Marks, "a well known electrician," as the papers say.

The brothers here would like to know the total membership of our organization. Will close for this month.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. HIGGINS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 33.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 2, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the newly elected press secretary I will try to make a starter. Undoubtedly the brothers will be surprised to hear a word from old No. 33, as it seems the press secretary has been dead, or it looks that way anyhow.

Brothers of No. 33, wake up, as you have one of the best organized cities in the United States, and to keep it so all it requires is good and regular attendance, as we must keep up our end, and can by taking an interest in the good work.

The brothers here have been quite successful in their demand for higher wages and shorter hours.

We have with us Brother F. A. Feigert, a good union and interest taking man, who has just returned to work from a siege of typhoid fever.

Hello, No. 218! Why don't you answer your correspondence with chairman of sick committee? C. E. Cunningham, has written to you several times in regard to Brother Feigert's benefits.

Brother J. Warren, a letter from you to No. 33 would get a hearty welcome. If any one should see him in his travels give him the glad hand, as he is true blue and there with the goods, and can deliver them.

Thomas Fenton of No. 62, a word from you would do Feigert and Curley good.

Brother Frankfort, we would like to hear a word from you. We did finally land on F. Brainard and W. Steward of New Brighton.

Well, brothers, there is very little doing here at present, but a brother is always welcome here as long as he can flash the green.

We extend a cordial welcome to all locals to attend our grand labor day celebration, as we expect to have the largest demonstration of organized labor in the history of the city, especially so in regard to the I. B. E. W. Now, boys, all come, as we have strong and many organizations that will be represented that grand day. Now blow in, fixers.

We had quite a delegation of No. 62 members to-night, which we were very glad to receive, and has no doubt saved a lot of ill feeling between the sister locals. Speeches were in order, and quite a lot of them were heard, among them being Brothers Cockran and Johnston.

Last meeting night was election night, and you will find a list of new officers below:

President—H. C. Akens.

Vice-President—Ollie Brixner.

Financial Secretary—H. C. Stockman.

Recording Secretary—Paul Gaston.

Inspector—Frank Runkle.

Foreman—John Davis.

Press Secretary—Ollie Brixner.

Trustee—H. C. Aken.

Good bye to all for this time.

Yours fraternally,

OLLIE BRIXNER.
Vice-President and Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 38.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been elected press secretary of local No. 38, it is up to me to tell our sister locals what the local is doing.

The following officers were installed at our last meeting night:

President—Brother Mackey.

Vice-President—Brother Boynton.

Financial Secretary — Brother Estinghausen.

Recording Secretary—Brother Linder.

Treasurer—Brother Love.

Foreman—Brother Burkholder.

Inspectors—Brothers Ceszens and Kenneley.

Trustee—Brother Runyan.

Examining Board—Brothers Veits and Soop.

Press Secretary—Brother Bunton.

Delegates U. T. L. Council—Brothers Creigg and Runyan.

Outside of the press secretary's office I think the local has as good a set of officers as ever came down the pike.

With Brother Mackey in the chair, and the two old war-horses at each side of him, for support, I can see no reason why local No. 38 should not continue on and be one of the banner locals of the I. B. E. W.

Picnic! Did I hear some one say. Well, I guess yes. We had one, and not a failure, either, as I overheard Brother Esting say he had paid all expenses and turned quite a sum of money over to the treasurer. And speaking about the picnic, don't forget about the races, and to see some of those women run it was worth a dollar of any man's money. Then, there was the base-ball game between the wire fixers and helpers.

Score —. Well, I won't say, as I am only a fixer and don't pretend to be a ball player (Annie Moor). But if any local has a good team they would do well to get in a match game with our helpers' nine. Most all the boys were out to the picnic, and we were glad to see many brothers from other locals, especially Rube, better known as "Cy" of No. 39.

We still keep adding more lights to the circuit each meeting night, and several helpers have gone before the Examining Board, and are now holding wiremen's cards.

Now, brothers, this being my first attempt as press secretary, I will not make it too long for fear I might reach as far as St. Louis and catch the eye of our brother, Wm. Dixon, who was last heard from with a tie pass from Pan Am., 1901, to Worlds Fair

1904. Should any brother meet such a fixer just drop a card to Brother Esting of 48, as a large reward is offered for same, dead or alive.

I have just received a line from one of 38's old members of Denver, Col., stating that there was a scab union starting there, how about that, 68? Now, with greetings to all the old pan fixers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

AL. BUNTON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 42.

UTICA, N. Y., June 29, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Wow! Wow! Hell o! What, a new press secretary for No. 42? Yes; and a poor one at that. But will make no excuses for the poor items that will appear in our journal in the future. As I was the only victim for the position, I was pleased to learn that I was elected by so large a majority, and as I am to do the howling for the next six months I expect that the brothers will have me in the junk pile by that time.

The brothers were all sorry to have Brother Lacy refuse the nomination for the second term, as his letters were all very creditable for Union No. 42 or any other local. But we have placed him at the front as our president and are confident of good meetings for a while.

The Union loses a good officer when Brother McCoy, our president, resigns his office, and I think I can safely add that all the brothers of Local No. 42 extend their thanks to him for the interest and efforts that he has shown in conducting the meetings of No. 42 for the past term.

We have quite a few new brothers with us employed by the different companies, and am glad to say that nearly all carry cards and attend the meetings regularly; in fact, better than some of our home brothers. Come, brothers; come and join our meetings, our attendance is good and you can find no excuse in small meetings, and I am pleased to say business is disposed of in a business-like way and the brothers are released in good season.

The birds are singing, if the sun didn't shine but one day out of seven for the last month or six weeks, but trust when the

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uly order comes we will have a little shine mixed in with the rest.

Nearly all the companies here are paying \$2.50 per day, the only one not paying this being the C. N. Y. Tel. & Tel. Co.

The new Tel. company has not a very large force working yet. I believe lack of material is keeping them back.

Will inform the Worker in my next letter who our officers are for the next term who will guide our craft along life's troubled sea. I will cut out for this time.

Yours fraternally,

L. A. PRYNE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 44.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I see there is another letter due the Worker, and it is up to me to furnish it.

We have been having some very severe electrical storms in this section, doing considerable damage to light, power, telegraph and telephone systems, especially telephone, as you all know a two amp. fuse don't stand much show with a thunder bolt, consequently it keeps us hustling to keep the lines closed with two to three thunder storms daily.

There is nothing out of the ordinary doing in the electrical line at present, although about everybody seems to be working.

Rochester has been having quite a small-pox scare. We have had over one hundred cases, but the doctors are getting it under control now.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing terms:

President—Michael Galitzdorfer.

Vice-President—James Maley.

Recording Secretary—C. W. Brown.

Financial Secretary—W. G. Carroll.

Treasurer—A. E. Murdock.

Assistant Financial Secretary—James Culley.

Press Secretary—Louis Kelly.

Foreman—John Higgins.

Inspector—Seth Creighton.

Trustees—J. P. Haley, John McLeod and D. Holland.

This being my last letter to the Worker I

will bid you all good bye, hoping that my successor will do better than I have.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. BROWN,
Press Sec'y.

Local Union No. 49.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 2, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I take pleasure in letting you know that I have been once more elected to fill the chair of press secretary. I am not much of a writer, but when prosperity looks me in the face I think it enough to make me a good man at the pen. As I have been a member of the Brotherhood for only two years, and as there are older heads in the business than I, it make me feel as though I didn't know my business. But I take it for granted I do, and I am going to let you know what Local No. 49 has done in the past month.

At our first meeting in June a committee was appointed to wait on the corporation and company trimmers to bring them into our Brotherhood. We have found it a very hard task to wake some of them, and to teach to them the meaning of unionism and the benefits to be derived from it. I, personally, happened to be on a committee appointed to wait on the trimmers of the Chicago Edison Company, which, with the assistance of Brothers Fold, Callaghan and Winegar, we made a grand success. We made it our business to go to the company's plant and stay there from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon, and to talk to every man as he came along to get his pay check. From some we got a very pleasant reception, and again there were others who were too ignorant to recognize a union man or a man working at his own trade. But that did not discourage us, for we went back there on the following Thursday, and did the same thing over again, and we will continue until we have them all in our local or else on the scab list.

At our second meeting we enrolled four of the Edison men on our books and initiated them in our Brotherhood. What a surprise. They have begun to wake up. But who should get the credit? Not the brothers who never come to a meeting, but the ones who feel it their duty to come and give

a lifting hand. There are about fifteen members who have not been to a meeting for a long time, but they ought to feel very cheap, and if they don't we will try and let them know about how cheap they are.

We held an open meeting on Sunday, June 22, and enrolled eight new members from the Chicago Edison Company, and I tell you we will have them all in a very short time.

When you come to think about our grand Teamsters' Union and the great victory they won we ought to try and show them that we are some one. Just look at the glorious victory No. 9 won with the Chicago Tel. Company after nine months of hard struggle. They have received the respect of all the world.

We had a small entertainment at our open meeting, with a few good speakers and singers. Our Grand President, Brother Jackson, spoke on organized labor and its benefits. Brother Cullen, of No. 9, gave a grand lecture on their trouble with the Chicago Tel. Company and the victory they won after a nine months struggle.

Our Grand Organizer has been working very hard to help No. 49 make a success. He spoke of how a man who is a union man in his heart would seek to be a union man to the world at large. He spoke of where he had a man call on him and ask him to help him get his fellow workmen in a body. Mr. McGilray asked him what his trade was, and he said he was one of those fellows who open safes when they lost the key. Brother McGilray asked him if he was not getting enough wages. He said he was getting \$5 per day, and he was satisfied, but his reason for wanting to carry a card was to stop people from thinking he was a scab. He said every time he is called to open a safe he is asked to show his card, and it makes him feel very cheap. Now, that is the way it will be with the trimmers in a short time. When you go into a store to trim a lamp you will be asked to show a card. If you have not got one you will be told to get one as soon as possible, or if you don't let a union man have your place.

Well, brothers, it was one grand pick when they chose Brother McGilray for Grand Organizer. He certainly is a hard worker, and a man who gives every one a square deal.

Brother McGilray has only been in the city about one year. He comes from Local No. 7. He is an old member of the Brotherhood, but quite young in years. Local No. 49 wishes to thank him for his assistance, and wish him the very best success in his hard work, and we hope his good work has only commenced.

Brother Byrne, you have certainly made the trimmers of the Chicago Edison Company know we mean business, and No. 49 is very grateful to you.

The following are the new officers of Local No. 49:

President—James Byrne.

Vice-President—John Kenney.

Recording Secretary—William M. Hickey.

Financial Secretary—Michael J. Malloy.

Trustee—William Callaghan.

Foreman—A. McGregor.

Press Secretary—John M. Dennehy.

Well, brothers, I will close for this time, hoping we will have as grand a success in the future as we have had in the past month. With the best of wishes to all brothers of No. 49, as well as all other locals, I remain your reporter,

JOHN M. DENNEHY,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—We are sorry to hear of the trouble our friend, Robert Folk, went through with the sickness in his family, but we must congratulate him on the new addition to his home—a baby girl.

JACK.

Local Union No. 56.

ERIE, Pa., July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Once more I have the pleasure of writing to our ever welcome Journal, and next month our far more able Brother O. Fuller will officiate as press secretary, and will enliven the columns of this Journal with good live articles on Trades Unionism.

Well, brothers, our strike situation is unchanged. We are still fighting as vigorously as ever, and the scabs are leaving us slowly. The king scabs who are here are two that hail from Baltimore, and who claim that they once belonged to Local 27. They are brothers. One we designate as the evil eye and the other the mixture of the frog boy and a diving duck, for a more misshapen individual I never saw. Truly the devil carves

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out the shapes of the vultures he puts on; this earth to prey upon humanity.

But on reviewing the evolution of the scab, I come to the conservative opinion that he is not wholly to blame for the position he assumes in society, for he is a natural product of the competitive age under which we live, where humanity's only religion is the greed for gold, and with the scab's lack of knowledge of his class interests in society, he becomes the tool of the oppressor, the employing class. Therefore condemn the conditions that prevail that make it necessary for a scab to exist.

In one or more preceding issues of our Worker I published a list of scabs who are in Erie, and one of the list named was Geo. Burger. Now, brothers, there are two Geo. Burgers in this city. One is a lineman that is well known by brothers all over the country, and he is A No. 1 union man of our local; but the scab is an inside man, and no relation to the other, so I hope you won't conflict one with the other.

About a month ago Local 56 received a letter from an ex-member of this local, who now is located in Franklin, Pa., in the electrical construction business, asking to be reinstated in the union, claiming that it wasn't his material interests that dominated his action, but his spirit of unionism that prompted such action. His application was refused on account of past actions, for every time he worked outside this city he would allow himself to become suspended and the last time he left here he left several unpaid bills, but the secretary was instructed to notify him of the action taken on his application.

Brothers, this local is going to hold its annual picnic on the first Saturday in August, and you know the welcome that greets you.

Now, Brother Frank Cosgrove, if this meets your eye, don't forget to let me hear from you, for I am getting anxious.

With each issue of our Journal, I see letters advocating independent political action, some suggesting labor union parties, some fusion, and some advocating Socialism.

Well, it may be interesting to explore a little and pick up a paper at this time and read carefully the platform of one party; look for its declarations to better the condi-

tions of the workingman; but with the aid of a microscope you cannot find any. Then look at the platform of another, and you will meet with the same success. Still the workingman will say, "Why, we are enjoying the most prosperous times we have seen for years." Well, admitting that we (?) are, then refer to the reports of the Commissioner of Labor at Washington, and find out what he has to say about our prosperity, viz: For the last six years wages have increased 10 per cent, and on referring to his table of commodities we find that the sixteen commodities of living—that is, the principal food stuffs on which the wage earner exists—have increased 37 per cent in the same time. So according to those figures wages have decreased 27 per cent. Then who are getting the benefits of this much talked of prosperity? It must be the manufacturers. But still a workingman will vote to perpetuate such a system, and as a brother in last month's Worker puts it: The landlord fixes the price we have to pay him for the house; the butchers, the meat; the baker, the bread, etc. But we have nothing but our labor power to sell. Then our employers says, "why should my workmen dictate to me that I shall have to pay them so and so, or they will go on strike, and will not allow other men to take their places?" Then, if you concede your employer the right to own the buildings and machinery by which you can earn a living, what right have we to stop him, or try to stop him from running such an institution as he deems fit? Then, if your employer owns the tools by which you work to earn a scanty livelihood, he is your master and you are virtually his slave. "Oh, no," you say; I can quit and go some other place." Well and good; but in the other place you are confronted with the same conditions. Naturally you will say, how can I better my condition? I belong to the union of my craft and with our fights for shorter work days and increased pay we have gained so much. Admitting all that, at the same time your commodities of living have increased with more rapidity. Therefore, you are poorer. Then you try independent politics, and you elect a labor union mayor, like Smitz, of San Francisco, but don't see much difference in your condition. No, why? Because you cannot elect your Congressman and

Senators by your city vote alone, and the farmer don't know anything about union labor. Now, brothers, we have to go into politics if we want legislation for the working class.

Wise wage workers are becoming class conscious, that is, conscious of their economic dependence as a class upon another social class which own the mines, the lands, the machine of production and distribution. I would abolish all classes, and make honest workers of all. Are you opposed to that proposition? If not, cast your ballot for the party of your class.

Wishing the Brotherhood success, I am
Fraternally,

HOT AIR.
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 57.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 3, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No. 57 has been a little slow in the last two months in furnishing news for the paper. At the present writing work is pretty steady, but no room for any new hands. We have received something like twenty-five traveling cards in one month. By those cards it would seem that all of Colorado is emigrating to Utah.

The inside men gained their point in the trouble with the contractors, by a compromise, getting everything they asked for, except 25 cents, making the present scale of wages for inside men \$3.25 for eight hours.

Brother J. F. Buckley has returned from Washington, D. C. He states that he was treated royally by the Washington locals while in that city.

We are glad to note that the Executive Board intend to spend money in organizing this country; in fact, the whole United States. We think it will do more good spending money that way than so much in useless strike benefits.

I am sorry to note that a great many of the financial secretaries throughout the country are slow in answering communications. In one instance, one traveling brother arrived in Salt Lake with a card that was six months past due. We held him up for his dues and sent them back to his old local, but before we could get connections made and his card here he had left this city.

Now, brothers, if you expect Local 57 to collect money of your members who come through here with past-due cards and forward same to you, we expect you to do your little part and give us quick returns.

To Local No. 6 of San Francisco we sent a communication in regard to an individual who has placed his application in this organization for membership. We understand that he has not done the right thing there. The letter was returned to us marked "uncalled for." If you happen to see this notify Local 57 about the facts of the case at once. We also would like to notify all locals to look out for one Jerry Simpson. He is a bad actor, and is indebted to Local 57 to the amount of \$10.00.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company have their new building under way and have a large force of men of their country gangs at work. Inside shops are full at the present time.

We gave a smoker on the first of May and the result was that we were able to obtain the applications of all the inside 'phone men for membership. We consider this a great stroke, as it has been a hard matter to get them to see the ways of unionism, but now they are in, no doubt it will be the making of good union stock.

Fraternally yours,

SEJAYR.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 2, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, here is a Salt Lake letter at last; but I had to come a long way to write it. But what is the odds as long as it is here. Our officers for the next term are as follows:

President—R. Blair.

Vice-President—J. Brinkman.

Recording Secretary—P. Goodrough.

Financial Secretary—C. J. Reeding.

Treasurer—Rob Scott.

Trustees—Joe Lovell, Joe Brinkman.

Foreman—Bob Currie.

First Inspector—Fred Johans.

Second Inspector—Roy Bosh.

Trustees election delayed one week.

We have a fine hall and it is a source of revenue instead of expense. Have just leased it for five years and furnished it complete, so by renting it five nights a week we clear \$45 a month. Electric lights, fans,

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and initiatory features show that it is up to date. We owe much of its success to the untiring work of our progressive Brother McBride, who handles the business part as if he was a graduated landlord from the old country. His efforts are appreciated if we do not say much, and may he continue.

Another hard working brother is our Financial Secretary, Brother Reading, who is making every effort to further the local's interest, but he does not receive the encouragement his efforts are entitled to. We all are on the lookout for all the bouquets that may come our way, and if we get some we do not deserve, we smile and look for more, but we do not see our way to put in a friendly word and helping hand to help another co-worker who has taken many times as much work on himself as we have. To get the best results we should encourage those that do the most work, for no man likes to work without appreciation.

Local No. 57 has a very fine set of officers for the next term and you can look for a big improvement in the condition of the local before long. I guess there are representatives from twenty different locals here in 57, and when you get things mixed up like that there is bound to be something doing.

This local heartily endorsed the last Executive Board meeting, and its conclusions, which goes to show that there are members of the I. B. E. W. here that can look to the future as well as the present, and I for one feel that a great stumbling block has been removed from the path of our organization.

The letter in the last Worker of Brother S. L. B. of Local No. 61 struck me as very good and hope to hear more from him.

Work is fair here both inside and out, but more brothers are turned away than are put to work, so can offer no encouragement for those out of work.

Best wishes to all the Brotherhood from this local.

Fraternally, **B. B. FLACK,**
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 58.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 10, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I think that it is just about time for the boys to know that Local No. 58 is still on

earth. Having been elected press secretary, I will try and let the boys know how things are running here in the Falls. We do not have much work here. Some of the brothers are not doing anything. Say, old boy, where is your card; what's that, not yet a clear card? I am pleased to tell you that it will have to be a clear card or nothing right here in Niagara Falls. I am English myself, but we have a man here whose name is Mr. English, who will be pleased to tell you how to get a card, and I'll bet dollars to doughnuts that you will have to get a card before you do any inside wiring here in the Falls. I wish to say to the brothers that have left us that we are after a dime contractor by the name of Lee. Well, Mr. Lee has just found out that there is such a thing as an electrical union here in the Falls. I see that within the last two weeks, on two of his contracts, the carpenters and plumbers refused to work if Mr. Lee was allowed to do the wiring. I see that one of the jobs is still under fire. I see that McCarthy & Ford, contractors of Buffalo, are doing the construction work of the new wheel pit here. They have promised that they would only put on union men, with a working card from Local No. 58.

Hello, there, 41. How are you, old man, Scotty? I wish we had a few men like you and Brother Will Cunningham in 58. Thanks to you, for you are ever ready to help a sister local. Well, I think I must close. Well, I must give you a list of the newly elected officers.

President—Fred Newell.
Vice President—W. Irving.
Treasurer—W. Bean.
Financial Secretary—W. A. Allen.
Recording Secretary—R. A. Rawson.
First Inspector—Louis Friel.
Second Inspector—E. F. King.
Foreman—Henry Shultz.
Press Secretary—D. J. Storkam.
Trustees—Chas. Robinson Ernest Blinco,
and Thomas Levick.

Local Union No. 69.

DALLAS, TEX., July 1, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As we have no press secretary, I will write a few lines to our Journal, to let the brothers know how things are running in this part of

the country. We have had two meetings since being reinstated, and the way things look we will have a good union here. Local 126, we welcome Brother Woods and Eckels. We are always glad to have such brothers with us.

Brother George Wright left us last week for parts unknown to me. Treat him right, for he is all O. K. Work was good here last spring, and so far all the boys are working that want to work. Brother Joe Connor, while working for the Dallas Electric Co. on June 5, got crossed with a circuit of 2,200 volts, and was badly burnt on the right and left arm and shoulder. He had to have his arm taken off at the shoulder, and lost one finger of the right hand. He is at the St. Paul Sanitarium, doing well. He says he will be in line Labor Day. We elected officers last meeting night, as follows:

President—A. Kramer, Dallas Electric Co.

Vice-President—J. F. Woods, Dallas Electric Co.

Recording Secretary—R. S. Carmack, 143 Crockett street.

Financial Secretary—J. P. Coughtry, 178 Cabell street.

Treasurer—Joe Fugitt.

Inspector—Jack Ballard.

Foreman—George Wright.

I will close, and write more next time if it falls to my lot to write. Wishing you all success, I am, yours, fraternally

R. S. CARMACK.

Local Union No. 76.

TACOMA, WASH., June 29, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been elected to the office of press secretary, although not duly installed, I thought it proper that I should pen a few lines to the Worker, so that 76 would be on the slate for July.

I will first call attention to the fact that 76 had election of officers last meeting. We had a pretty good membership present and everything went off very pleasantly. These are the new officers:

President—W. A. Truesdale.

Vice-President—R. F. Gleason.

Financial Secretary—C. A. Young.

Recording Secretary—J. M. Dean.

Inspectors—Frank Hallett and G. Woods.

Trustees—W. Dyslin, J. E. Wills and R. Kronz.

Press Secretary—J. E. Wills.

Tacoma Building Trades Council—Chas. Purdy.

Trades—R. T. Gleason and Fred Bayha.

The term of treasurer not being expired Brother Fred Bayha still holds the office, and I wish to say that 76 could not find a better man for the office of treasurer.

We have just granted two of our first-class apprentices journeymen cards on the recommendation of the examining board on inside wiring. We have been a little out of order the last two meetings on account of moving, but we expect to get straightened out soon, however. We are still doing business and are looking forward to good results this summer, for there is lots of good work to be done here this season, so brothers get in and dust—we cannot work too hard for the good of the order.

I am sorry to say that we will not have the pleasure of seeing Brother Sitton at the meetings any more—at least for a while—as he has moved out of town and is now at Auburn. He has a division for the Snoqualmie Falls Power Co. However, he comes to town once a week, so he will have a chance to pay his dues. Speaking of dues I would like to impress upon the members of 76 who do not attend meetings regular that the financial secretary would like to see you once in a while, for remember if you are not O. K. on the books you stand a poor show in case you get hurt to get what is due an electrical worker in good standing. Note Article X, Sec. 1, of the constitution.

Owing to our past press secretary not getting a letter in our worthy paper for the last two months we have failed to call the brothers attention to the fact that Brother Geo. Wood, recently from Everett, Wash., is city foreman for the city, and has made a good impression with the boys of 76. He is the only general foreman in the city who belongs to the I. B. E. W., but I hope we will have more of them in time, for in that way we may have more union men in the town.

Brother Frank Hallett has left the Telephone and gone to work for the Interurban.

Brother Short and Bolyard from Joplin Mo. Local No. 95, came floating in last week and went to work for the Interurban. They car-

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ried the green goods paid up to July 31st. Those are the kind of fellows we like to meet. It is expected that their cards will be deposited with 76 in the near future.

The base ball team has been doing good work since they started, and it is the desire of the manager, Brother Young and Captain Gleason that the boys give the team all the encouragement they can. The team has played three games and won out on all three, and now have two new balls to their credit. Friday the 20th they played the Letter Carriers Association; score 27 to 1, in favor E. W. Sunday 22, played Company A boys; score, 11 to 10 in favor E. W. A new ball was the prize for each game. The third game being a practice game I have no note of it. Suffice to say we came out winner. The nine meets every Tuesday and Friday evenings for practice. Let all the brothers that can come out and have a good time and play ball. The boys are right there with the grease and Brother Gleason is doing some fine work in the box.

Well, brothers, at this writing there is quite a good deal of work in and around this vicinity, four companies wanting men with wages from \$2.75 to \$3.25, eight, nine, and ten hours, time and a half for overtime and Sundays.

Brother J. J. Simpson, if this letter catches your eye, accept regards from the boys of 76, and don't think because you have not seen 76 in the Worker, that Mt. Tacoma or Mt. Rainier or any other old name you wish to call it by, no offense to 27 or 217, has opened up and wiped us out of existence for it has not, as you will see by this.

Brother Rod Kennedy who came here by card from New York, I think from Local No. 20, left here a short while ago for Alaska. We were very sorry to lose him but wish him success in the North.

Well, Mr. Editor and brothers, I believe I have taken up enough space for this time. I wish to say one thing and that is, that I am glad to know San Jose is organized. have looked for it for a long time. Stick to it, boys, and you will pull the Santa Clara Valley out all O. K. It has been three years since I left there. Good luck to Local 250, also 230, at Victoria, B. C. Good luck to you, Teddy. Yours fraternally,

J. E. WILLS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 80.

NORFOLK, VA., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Since my last letter to the Worker we have laid away another brother, W. V. Johnson. He had not been a member long, but gave promise of being an up-to-date hustler. He was in Brother Harry Burnett's gang, stringing feeders on the Bay Shore Railway when he got crossed up with a 2,280 alternator, burning one leg and one arm half off. He was dead before any one could get to him, although Brother Burnett was looking at him when it happened. He was buried on Sunday afternoon, about fifty members of No. 80 being in attendance. For several weeks we have had trouble with the Builders' Exchange, which affects the building trades. We have about 150 inside men out. Brother H. W. Sherman spent the 4th, 5th, and 6th with us. To say that the boys were glad to see him is putting it mild. His presence here did us a world of good. His talk to us last Saturday night put new life into all of us, and let us see plainly that we are really coupled up to a Brotherhood that stands ready and willing to help us at any time, provided we go about it in the right way.

We have coupled up some of the scabs since Brother Sherman left. This fight here is a fight to the finish, one way or the other. If the trades win, then we can sail right into 8 hours per day, if we lose, then we go back to 10 hours per day. Please find enclosed list of officers for the ensuing term.

C. W. BREDELOVE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 84.

ATLANTA, GA., June 25, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is near time for our able Journal to go to press again, and wanting to be in time, I start a little earlier and cut into the circuit again. I wrote you some two months ago when I returned from Florida. I thought that I would remain in Atlanta, though had to float out with my gang after stopping in Atlanta one day. Well, old 84 is still doing business at the same old stand with a fine lot of material in stock. I have not had the pleasure of attending my local in some three months, have been too far

away to go, but I hear from the boys once and awhile. Work seems to be very good. I find no men that are men worth mentioning, and especially those who carry the strip of blue with the seal of the Local, out of work. It's surprising to see men following an occupation, each day eating bread in the sweat of their face, holding themselves aloof, as much as to say, "You union men—I don't need your aid and influence." Now, it's all right, scabber, it's well enough for the brute creation to say how burdensome a tail is when flies are out of season, but he will need the tail again when the season gets ripe. I have seen men that boasted of their prominence with their company thrown down by the men with the certificate of honor, the working card. I do not wish to antagonize capital, neither does any other conservative union man. In union there is strength. The capitalists are all organized into associations. For what purpose? Simply to set a price on your labor, skill and muscle. No sensible man will deny it. It is part of human nature to crave always for more. You are simply placing your association against theirs in self defence. This is legitimate and honorable. Every man has a right to place a price on all things that he has that are marketable. Your labor is your merchandise. Then why not place a price in this case? You are the merchant and your employer the customer. If they can't agree as to the price of your goods, then let your representative meet theirs and decide. If you can afford to take less for your goods—your labor—this can be done in a nice way, as you would in any other business to the entire satisfaction of both the employee and the employer. Therefore I say that it behooves every man to be a union man that is following a trade. Watch them, boys, and drill them into line.

Now, Mr. Editor, a word in regard to the negro problem. I see Brother Butler of 136 has told how he sees it, and I wish to speak as I see it, without reflecting on Brother Butler, for I know him very well and like him.

I will say to start with, that if the negro had enough of the ingredients in him that it takes to make a man—enough of self pride to make them truthful and honorable, enough interest to realize that a vow taken

is not a spasmodic venture, but something that shall stand forever—then I would say organize them. But show me one out of every hundred that has these cardinal virtues, and that respect virtue, honesty, and truth, and I will show you that the man has disappeared from the moon. A man without honor, let him be of whatever color, is not a man to trust with the slightest thing, much less to mingle with and ridicule the virtues of an honorable set of toilers. Take a man's honesty away and you have left a batch of corruption that if mixed with will corrupt all that it comes in contact with. While seeking to better our conditions financially we should be careful to observe all moral laws. Trusting you will give this space in your valuable Journal and with good wishes to all the I. B. E. W., I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Local Union No. 110.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 25, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As press secretary of Local No. 110 I have not much to say for the first time.

We were organized a month ago, and started with twenty-two members. We have, at present, about thirty, with a few applications on hand. I think before we are six months old we will have every man working at the business in the union. We are having a little trouble in getting some to get in line, but they are falling in, one by one. We will have them coming our way soon.

Well, this will be all for this time. Will have a bunch of it for the Journal next month. Yours fraternally,

GEORGE SPIEGEL,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 112.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Being elected press secretary I will try to inform the absent brothers how things are going in Old Kentucky.

For awhile No. 112 was placed in a very embarrassing position through bad system and having too much confidence in our late treasurer, but thanks for the patient working of all of our brothers, especially Brother

Ed. Clements, who corresponded regularly with the Grand Secretary in regard to our financial standing, we are proud to say that No. 112 is on top again and we hope to keep her that way. She has 173 member, all in good standing and anxious to see that things are kept in good order.

The following is the list of officers elected at our last meeting:

President—Ed. Clements, Bosler's Hotel, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Vice-President—Ed. Allwell.

Financial Secretary—Thomas Reddington, Capital Hotel, 325 East Market street.

Recording Secretary—W. T. Burns, 528 East Chestnut street.

Treasurer and Press Secretary—George W. Evans, 933 East Jefferson street.

Inspectors—Turner and Rosenbaum.

Foreman—Joe Hardin.

Trustees—Reddington, Witting, and Clements.

I will mention about Brother Will Fleming for the benefit of some of our brothers who may run across him. He was in Louisville and the boys tried to treat him as well as they could. But after getting him a job and loaning him the tools to work with he pawned the tools and skipped out.

The Home Company has started operations with about 2,500 subscribers and they expect to send men out on the toll lines. Both companies are all right to work for, but some of the foremen forget to look at their watches at quitting time.

Well, as the brothers of the I. B. E. W. may be anxious to know how the cable work is run and done for the Central Construction Company, a splicer, well informed will endeavor to let you know. Sam Frazer has charge of the U. G. cable work. I will tell you what he and his men are doing and you can decide for yourself if they are not trying to put cable splicing on the bum for men with principle and regard for the business.

Fred Frazier has broken in six or seven laborers to do all the testing and cutting-in of the U. G. cables and he and they did all the work in the terminal room, 51-150 pr., and they did it in about fourteen days, I understand; and these laborers receive \$1.50 for ten hours' work.

Two brothers-in-law of S. Frazier, George

and Bob Werner, are seeing who can do the most work in a day, and are getting 40 cents an hour.

I will tell you what is expected of a splicer for a day's work and the splicers do nothing but splicing—2-150 pr. a day, 3-200 in two, days' tests, for opens and guards; 1 branch, all 150 pr. cable multiples; do your own testing and bunching, no over-time for any kind of branch; 120 and 100 pr. patent head, or 120 or 60 pr. patent head tag splice; any mistakes, wires run wrong, trouble or work not satisfactory to Sam Frazier to be done over on the splicer's time or be docked for the time of the splicer doing the work. Any time you fail to do the required amount of work you are docked and no excuses go with Frazier. The wages are 40 cents per hour. Now, brothers, this could have been a good job, as well as what it is, only for the bunch that is in it here, and I think the way to do is for the splicers to give this man (Sam Frazier) a wide berth, and then he will learn to appreciate a good man's work and treat him as a man and be reasonable, which he certainly is not now. He does not recognize a man with a card, or, in fact, any other man unless he is willing to jump in and do two days' work in one.

I understand the two splicers who put the job on the bum for the splicers in Toledo, Ohio, were run out of town by the police for selling junk two weeks ago, so you see they lost out after all. They were Charles Setts and John Morgan, from Michigan. Ed. Pugh, the splicer who started the job, made a good start, but was taken sick about the time they came, and when he had got out of bed, four weeks after, they had put the job on the bum, by doing two days' work in one, and because he tried to reason with them they wrote to Mr. Polk and advised him to remove Pugh, which he did. There was no reason for their acting the way they did, as the foreman, Fred. Hummel, was with the men, and is a good scout, in our opinion, forgetting what he had done in the past. Now, brothers, I think we should turn down such men if we have a chance, which we have now.

I do not say anything from any personal offense, but it is all the truth and can be proven, and I think these men should be

known, as they are certainly unfair to their fellow workingmen.

GEORGE W. EVANS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 118.

DAYTON, OHIO, July 3, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, election of officers over, it falls to my lot to write a few lines for the Worker, and as I am new at the business, I hope to escape your criticism.

June 26 meeting opened at 8 p. m., and after the usual business, brothers nominated for office were elected, as follows:

President—J. H. Sheets.
Vice-President—A. Loughman.
Financial Secretary—J. W. Holt.
Recording Secretary—Charles Reiter.
Treasurer—C. O. Clark.
Press Secretary—S. H. Kitchen.
Inspector—E. C. Conley.
Foreman—R. M. Rike.
Trustees—W. M. Houser, W. M. Carney,
C. Y. Sohnes.

Brother Ed. Ashenfelter is at South Bend, Indiana, Brother Sherwood is at Cleveland, Ohio, and Brother Joe E. Homerick went to Trenton, New Jersey. All three are good men from Dayton, and if any brother meets them treat them right, for they are O. K.

Work at present has not opened up yet, and line work with the Home Tel. Company will not open up for at least four weeks.

Well, as I have told all I know, I will "ring off," hoping this will reach the Worker in time for publication, I am

Faternally yours,
S. H. KITCHEN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 132.

SOUTH BEND, IND., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, this is my first attempt, and the first letter we have had in the Journal for some time.

This town is all O. K. for a man with a good ticket, but none other need apply. We have only two or three here who are not right, and they are working for the Singer Sewing Machine Company at the new plant.

We had an accident last week. Brother Williams, of Wichita, Kan., got hold of a live wire, and was badly burned and hurt by falling on the pavement, but he is able to be around town some, and is on the road to health again, for which we are all thankful.

We lost a good brother when the old war horse, Pug Beal, left for Marion, Ind., to take charge of a job of work, and that old timer, Jim Boswell, is the assistant ring master for the Home Telephone Company, under that old Buckeye, Sam Wyenager, who, everybody knows, is on the square.

Well, a good many brothers have dropped in and gone again, and there are quite a few left yet. The work is not just as brisk as it might be, but if any brothers come this way get off, get a meal ticket, and see us any way. We all carry meal tickets, and they are good.

Brother Al. Wheeler is in Logansport for awhile. We hope to see him around this way again, as he was all right.

Brothers McGill and Smith are training a bunch of colts for the telephone company, also the renowned Slim Slams, the great midway dancer.

Well, I will give you a list of the new officers, and you will see where they made their mistake. Your humble servant was elected president and also press secretary.

President—J. E. Perry.
Vice-President—W. R. Smith.
Financial Secretary—F. R. Hudson.
Recording Secretary—Doc. Miller.
Foreman—F. Gard.
Inspectors—F. Shirley and Ed. Kohler.
Trustee—McCurdy.

Delegates to Central Body—McGill, Sams and Williams.

Well brothers, I will ring off for this time and try to do better next.

Yours fraternally,
J. E. PERRY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 134.

CHICAGO, July 2, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It seems monotonous to write about the same thing every month, but it may be some satisfaction to some to see No. 134 take her regular place among the locals with a short letter, at least, and the boys who have left

for other cities may desire to see a line or two from Chicago.

We elected officers at our last meeting. Brother Sam Grimblot, who filled the chair last term, was again elected. He has given good service and was elected upon his merits.

For vice-president, E. P. Magoon secured the seat.

Recording secretary, George O. Johnston.

Wm. A. Cummings was elected financial secretary.

Thomas E. Lee was made business agent. He will make a good officer, if his past record in that capacity goes for anything.

Expecting a large attendance at election, the trustees rented the County Democracy Hall, which proved a great convenience, as every one could be seated with comfort. Two hundred and eighteen members were present.

Now, brothers, I hope that each one will lend our newly-elected officers their hearty support, and as far as possible assist them in every way, and put away all ill-feeling that may have been caused by the defeat of your choice for office. The success of the local depends largely on the encouragement given them at various times and is greatly to be desired.

Many of the boys who were idle at the last writing have gone to work again, but there is a larger surplus yet than I like to see.

The gasfitters are installing the conduit at the Tremont House, and I suppose they imagine they have gained the work for all time, but time will tell. The architect on the job is supposed to be hiring them, and as this man has worked in other cities this local will probably proceed against him through other locals of the I. B. E. W.

I will probably have more to tell you about them in my next letter.

The Fourth of July is near with its noise and patriotism, and I hope all will enjoy themselves. The boys here will do but little work between Thursday evening and Monday morning, as some of the contractors are giving them Saturday forenoon off, and the afternoon is always holiday with us.

Organization with the working people in this city is rife at present, and indications are good for the same in several of the electrical branches.

Brother Joe McGilvray, our organizer, has a good field to work on, and so far he has had good success, and I hope to see several more locals before his work is finished.

I am fraternally,

J. W. BURCH,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 139.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 1, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In looking over the Worker for May I noticed quite a gap in our locals, between Nos. 138 to 144. As our local comes after No. 138 I have decided that it was our place to fill in the gap, at least one number. I hope the other numbers that are shy will fall in soon. How about it, No. 140?

Well, for the boys of No. 139, they are as busy as bees these days. Part of the swarm are at home keeping things in line, others swarm for fifty miles or so about us.

The fact is, we had such a time to call them to a week-day meeting, being at such a distance, that we voted to change our meetings from the first and third Monday evenings to the second and fourth Sundays, at 10 o'clock, sharp. Brothers will please remember this when contemplating coming our way. All are welcome who carry the green stuff.

We have nothing to crow over, but we have plenty of work, both inside and out, in and around Elmira.

Perhaps it would sound good to mention that the inside wiremen have had a nine-hour day since June 1, 1902. We expect to do as much for the inside fellows before long.

We have been working the goat so hard of late that he has been completely wrecked; in fact, he collapsed at a most critical moment. So, at a recent meeting, after a long debate on the subject of a different breed of goats and the character of each, it was decided to employ a certain variety and call it Shoc O.

Brother Bradley, of Local No. 14, made us a flying visit a short time ago and proved to be O. K., No. 1. Brothers wherever you meet him give him the right hand of fellowship, as he is O. K. and made of good stuff.

Yours fraternally,

F. A. RIDALL,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 146.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am sorry to inform you that I have been elected press secretary of the local to represent them in the official journal, and to say they have elected a poor scribe, is putting it mildly, but with your patience and the good will of all, I shall endeavor to do the best that I can.

To begin with, Bridgeport is an eight-hour town for inside wiremen and nine hours for linemen.

Some few weeks ago the wiremen drew up a set of resolutions asking for eight hours' time and one-half for overtime, with the prevailing rate of wages, but appeared to be stalled in the Electric Light Company, the leading firm in town. The climax was reached when on one Saturday night they were informed the company had quit their inside work for the present, and would probably give it up altogether. Through the affiliation of the B. T. C. we succeeded in stopping their work on a very important job, which they claimed to have sublet.

Then the linemen for the same firm went out in sympathy, and also made a demand for \$2.75 for nine hours. Matters rested that way for two weeks, with the exception of two committees being appointed at different times, Brother Sheehan was telegraphed for and responded promptly. He had an audience with the manager, reported to our meeting the same night, and everything was settled satisfactorily, the wiremen receiving eight hours, linemen taking the nine hours at \$2.50, instead of ten hours at \$2.75, wiremen to work on new station, then in course of construction, nine hours, until completed, as the building when figured for was ten-hour work day. The men accepting the offer, it being only verbal, were watched closely, but up to the present time there have been no complaints, only the linemen report on the job instead of at the station, as heretofore.

The next move was an independent one on the part of the linemen employed by the Traction Company. They appointed a committee, who drew up a resolution, or request, for nine hours, presented it, and after quite a consultation with the superintendent, the

agreement was signed by both parties, with the exception of the part that called for time and one-half for over time, which, after it was shown how little overtime there was, and considering the company expected to grant all their linemen in its State nine hours. The time and one-half was eliminated, some of the boys did not think it looked very good, but the conservative men in the city thought it was the best way. Brother Sheehan, who was here when we had returned, I understand also commented upon it, and was very favorably impressed with the outcome.

We have had some visitors here of late, the famous old-time roustabouts and comical sketch team, known the country over for their marvelous trips over the alkali plains, mountain regions and hop fields, Kid Rivers and his sparring partner, Chapman. They are billed for the snake regions in the fall. Then there was old Davenport, the Kid's father. He dropped anchor here for quite a time, but got to drifting, and putting down his center board went down the pike for Norwalk. But he will be with us when the roses bloom again.

We still have all our old-timers with us. They are getting to be what they term home guards.

I will give you a list of the officers for the ensuing term, and with the exception of your humble servant, I think they would do justice to any local:

President—H. Demure.

Vice-President—George Saltzgiver.

Recording Secretary—E. M. Botsford.

Foreman—Brother Brivault.

Financial Secretary—Frank Quinlan.

Inspectors—St. John and Townsend.

Trustees—St. John and Spencer.

That let's me out.

Yours fraternally,

CHOP SUEA.

Local Union No. 148.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the honor has been bestowed on me again as press secretary, I will try and have 148 represented in this month's Worker. Everything in Washington is moving along smoothly, considering the very warm

weather we are having. We are making great preparations for our excursion on July 28. We have had an invitation from Brother Gerhardt, admiral of the "Oom Paul," to take our committee out sailing on that date. Brother Eddie Divver has not been back to work since he was married, but he will soon be here, as his honeymoon is nearly over. We have moved our headquarters to hall 737 7th street northwest, and meet the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month. We had election of officers last Monday night.

President—W. J. Fish.

Vice-President—J. W. Young.

Financial Secretary—W. T. Malloy.

Recording Secretary—J. A. Carroll.

Inspectors—J. E. Divver, D. N. Waters.

Foreman—C. Mills.

Treasurer—H. J. Wright.

Trustees—J. S. Ballard, J. A. Carroll, and M. V. Murphy.

Brother Lafourcade and Brother Linden of 27 deposited their green tickets in 148 last month. Brother Prigg Holiday and Brother Dutch Ware of 148 have gone on the bumpers again. We had the honor of having Little Dick Keller, the piker of 21, with us, and he staid one night and said that was enough for him. How about it, Dick? Will have to switch off now. Regards and best wishes to all brothers until we meet again.

Yours.

OLD WAR HORSE,

Local Union No. 170.

FINDLAY, OHIO, July 10, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Some time has passed since Local Union 170 appeared in the columns of our worthy Journal, but nevertheless we are still doing business at the same old stand. Several of our members are employed in the neighboring towns, therefore we hold a meeting but once a month. Although we expect the Tel. Co. to resume operations on their uncompleted construction soon, and if such is the case, there will be a considerable amount of work.

Fraternally

PRESS SECRETARY.

Local Union No. 171.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., July 2, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, we will soon celebrate the the anni-

versary of our National Independence, and if we should all vote together inside of the next three years we could celebrate our independence from the capitalist and powerful corporations who now dictate to us as to what we shall pay for everything we eat, drink, and wear, as well as the wages we receive. Brothers, if Uncle Sam can run the postal service he can run the telegraph, the telephone, the railroads, and all the public utilities which in private hands are monopolies, and are the basis for such fortunes as those possessed by the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, and Rockefellers. Brothers, do you realize that as a rule we kill by our votes on one day nearly as much as we have gained by hard work in the course of one or two years? You may think I am wrong, but look the situation over carefully and you will arrive at the same conclusion. Take the coal strike in the East, for instance. The very men who the union puts in office forbid their marching on the public highways, but at the same time give the mine owners permission to hire and arm men, technically as deputy sheriffs, but in reality as strike breakers. Think it over carefully, read up on the subject. Try the "Appeal to Reason" published at Girard, Kans., a weekly at fifty cents per year, and by the time election comes you will be willing to vote for the "Public ownership of Public Utilities."

As stated in our last issue we were successful in getting Brother Wilkinson to bridge in on our line, but Brother Mull went to Jackson. Brother G. F. Haggitt has been very fortunate and also unfortunate. In the first case he was married on the 18th of June to Miss Clara Peasco, of Detroit, an estimable lady who will make him a good companion during life's journey; but in the second he had to have two joints of the first finger on his left hand amputated on account of blood poison, caused by a copper sliver.

The A. T. & T., are working between Dearborn and Wayne, but cannot say as to what they are doing as they are not in my range yet. Brother Sherman, you are publishing one of the best labor papers in the United States. Why, we have got men in this I. B. E. W., who could put two-thirds of our United States Senators in the clear when it comes down to good common sense

and business. And, brothers, if you will only nominate and vote for them we can have them in office in every town in the United States. Then when it comes to a show down we will be sure of fair play.

H. C. MOORE.

Local Union No. 179.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 14, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Will write a few lines to let the floating population know how things are here.

The exposition is now over, and things are not very bright for the fixer. There is a little work in town, but the home talent can take care of it. Brother Fred. Krepps and his gang are busy, while the non-union shops are dead. Brother Bill Stearns, of exposition fame, is superintending the dismantling of the exposition grounds of wire—another "white man."

Brother Cunnard, I noticed your poetry in April Worker. How much did it cost you?

Brother Welsh rolled his nail keg out of here February 26 for Coney Island. Brother Thomas carried his chicken crate out the same day for the same place. Would like to hear from you, Charlie.

Brother Kincaid has commenced training animals for Bostock, so they say.

No. 197 got a good union man when Ed. Mullin floated into Bloomington.

Will close, with best wishes for the Brotherhood. Yours fraternally,

W. H. WOOLLEY,
Financial Secretary.

Local Union No. 182.

MONTREAL, CAN., July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At the last meeting of Local No. 182 we elected a bunch of officers who intend to try to make unionism an accomplished fact in the ranks of the electrical workers of Montreal and vicinity. Owing to the past setbacks we may have an up-hill road to travel, but we intend to try to educate our people as to what trades unionism really means, and if our Executive Board could see their way to prepare some educational leaflets, such as the machinists, engineers, and other trade bodies circulate for organization purposes,

they would be of incalculable value in enabling many of the boys to successfully do organizing work among those who do not realize the importance of joining the Brotherhood.

Trade here at present is rather dull, but we are expecting better times.

Several of our brothers have moved to other parts, but we have been specially careful to warn them of all places where trouble was or expected.

I was rather surprised at the manner in which the recording secretary of Pittsburgh, No. 5, appears to treat communications from other locals. I noticed an advertisement some time ago in the "Montreal Gazette," a daily newspaper, for "linemen wanted immediately" by a company in Pittsburgh. I at once wrote to the secretary, asking for full information and inclosing the cutting from the paper, so that they might know what was being done by this company, and I regret to say have not been favored with a reply of any kind up to the present date.

If we are to succeed in our endeavors for bettering our condition we must keep up communication with the various locals, especially when any trouble is brewing. The trusts, companies, and building exchanges keep in close touch with each other for mutual benefit, and the workers must do likewise.

Yours fraternally,

A. W. WALSH,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 184.

GALESBURG, ILL., June 28, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, as it is about time for another letter for our valuable Worker, I will take time to write for our press secretary, as he left town to-day. His name is E. E. Kerr, and brothers if he comes your way welcome him, for he is a No. 1 card man, and our loss is somebody's gain.

Since the last letter a great deal has happened around us. We had to call a special meeting on account of the foreman trying to run in a burr head fixer. We soon stopped that.

Well, No. 75, we have Brothers Lester Curry and Bernard Driscoll with us. They

are all O. K. Their wives arrived later, and they are now happy.

Hello, No. 155! You are a dead one, we think, or you would have a letter twice a year. You came very near having a chance to say one of 155's charter members was burned to death. It surely did put me out for awhile.

Hello to Scott, Waller, Deifendorf and Sadlers. I never hear of you. Try and get a letter in the Worker next month. I wrote to No. 188 in regard to a Brothereood man, and a brother of mine, but received nothing satisfactory. His name is B. A. Whitehead. Please look him up, and address me at 86 North Seminary street.

We have learned about the settlement*of the Chicago strike, but the sister locals that struck in sympathy were not mentioned in the strike. That looks bad, brothers.

To the boys of No. 75. Brothers Curry and Driscoll wish to inform you that they found Roundey Turner working for the the Chicago Tel. They asked him to quit, but he would not, so you know the rest.

We have a brother with an apprentice card up at Rockford, Ill., and the brothers there will not recognize his card. I would like to see him treated right. He is a better man at heart than some that I have heard of around here.

I will ring off for this time. Wishing all brothers success, I remain

Yours fraternally,
R. G. WHITEHEAD.

Local Union No. 185.

BOSTON, MASS., July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The time for the appearance of our monthly letter being at hand I will endeavor to keep the Brotherhood posted on the doings of Local No. 185.

Our nomination and election has taken place and resulted in putting the affairs of the local in the following hands:

President—E. W. Chamberlain.

Vice-President—Robert Lever.

Recording Secretary—R. M. Bassett.

Financial Secretary—J. S. Kavanagh.

Treasurer—F. J. England.

Inspectors—E. E. Wyman and Wm. Pittman.

Foreman—William Burgess.

Brothers Chamberlain and Lever have been promoted from minor offices in the local, and all the officers have been hard workers and prompt in their attendance at all the meetings, and so can be relied on to do great work for the local in the six months to come.

As usual, after submitting an agreement and having it rejected by most of the shops (only two having signed the same), we find it hard to get the brothers to attend the meetings, and we also expect to lose a few of the members. This is not as it should be. The brothers should remember the hard work done by the various committees, and even if their work was not crowned with success the brothers should rally to their support and carry the work along until such time as they see fit to try again, as it is only by hard work and repeated trials that anything can be won, and we need every member for that work.

Local No. 103 expects to carry through their agreement very soon now, and if they do it will be a big help to local No. 185, and the shopmen will find that they will have to carry a card on lots of work that at the present time they are not questioned on.

Great efforts are being made to organize the old Thompson-Houston factory, at Lynn, and if this can be done it will be a great help to our local also.

We were greatly pleased to see the communication in last month's Worker from Local No. 190. of Newark, and we will be glad to hear from them at any time. Especially if they have anything "up their sleeves" for the advancement of the shopman, as that sadly neglected member of our craft is sorely in need of help from some direction. At the present time he is content to sit in silence, with heavy heart, hoping that the future will bring forward a "Moses," who will lead him into the "promised land" of high wages and shorter hours without any effort or sacrifice on his part. When such a leader does appear he will tack on behind, carefully keeping under cover until the goal is reached, when he will rush forward, proclaiming his great attachment to union principles and showering unstinted praise on the one that has raised him above the level of the helper of other trades.

Business at present is very fair in most all of the shops, and all the members of Local No. 185 are employed at the present time.

Your fraternally,

A. T. LAIDLAW,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 193.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local Union No. 193 elected the following officers:

President—H. M. Logan.
Vice-President—Wm. Rachford.
Recording Secretary—John Mansfield.
Financial Secretary—R. L. Flanigan.
Press Secretary—W. M. Chiles.

Work at this time is not very plentiful in this locality. There may be plenty of work in the future when the new Tel. Company gets to doing ariel work.

At present they are only getting their conduit in place.

The Central Union Tel. Company, in the Springfield district, is on the unfair list.

Following are a few of the men who are working on this job:

Wm. Wallace, residence Peoria, Ill.
Ira Dudley, former member of 193.
John Springfloat, former member of 193.
"Rurk" Ishmeal, former member of 193.
Deeb Creglow, former member of 116.
Art. Coe, former member of 109.

Besides the above-named, they have some ten or twelve boys, who I don't consider worthy of mention.

There are a few organizations in existence who send communications to labor organizations asking their co-operation without fully stating their motive for existence. The one I refer to in particular is the National Federation for Majority Rule. I should like for some member of the above organization to point out why organized labor should have anything in common with it.

Yours fraternally,

W. M. C.

Local Union No. 194.

SHREVEPORT, LA., July 3, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As this is my first attempt at writing for 194, I will only say a few words to let our brothers know that we are still in existence.

We are getting new recruits every meeting, and I think that we will soon be the strongest I. B. E. W. local in the south. The inside wiremen are making \$4.00 for eight hours here now, and everyone working in fair shops carry a card up to date. We have been having trouble with one Albert Hill, who refuses to pay our examination fee of \$25.00. He says that if he had it to pay he would bring the matter up before the Grand President, and see what right we had to make him pay it. Well, he heard from the G. P., and still he will not come across. There is a committee to wait on the manager of shop and explain matters to him and then see that no brother goes to work in said shop until matters are settled. There is lots of work in this burg for both inside and outside gangs. But don't drop in without the green goods.

We had our old friend Tangle Foot in a few days, but he could not get away without going to work. So, now his card is deposited in 194. Well, as we have a new set of officers, I will give their names:

President—A. Dill.
Vice-President—B. A. Stevens.
Recording Secretary—L. W. Kerr.
Financial Secretary—F. M. Jones.
Press Secretary—H. H. Rayner.

Well, brothers, as this is my first attempt I will have to blow a fuse or I will burn up something, and as to-morrow is the 4th of July I don't want to burn anything but powder.

Fraternally yours,

H. H. R.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 196.

ROCKFORD, ILL., July 3, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, I am press secretary now, but do not know how long I will have the job, as there were six nominated for the office. However, as long as I have the honor I will do my best to have a letter in our Worker once in three months. There are a great many things to write about here, in Rockford, but as the weather has taken a sudden change for the better I will cut it short.

We had an election of officers last meeting and elected the following:

President—Clarence Bennett.
Vice-President—H. J. Miller.

Recording Secretary—W. E. Kelley.
Financial Secretary and Treasurer—A. N. Huckins.

Inspectors—Frank Church and George Crawford.

Foreman—M. Lane.

Press Secretary—H. J. Miller.

Six of the names on the list are good fellows.

If every local has as good a president and as live a one they are very lucky, and they will have to get up early in the morning to beat our Financial Secretary-Treasurer. They would not, however, have to get up very early to be about before him, but he is there with the goods.

Rockford and its unions are having trouble of all kinds.

The carpenters are out on a strike and expect to win, and we most certainly hope they will. I do not know enough about the condition of affairs to attempt to describe the situation.

The Jones & Winter job is still to the bad, and alwys will be as long as they have anything to do with it. I understand they are going down into Texas. I hope so, for there is where they belong, with the negroes, as some of their help is lower than the mining nigger. There are a good many on the job I would like to roast, but an article in the Worker said we must do away with personal abuse, so I will cut it out.

P. B. Simonton, a floating lineman, dropped in on us the other day, but dropped out suddenly.

Wonder where old man Fred Huse is nowadays. Local No. 196 wishes him all kinds of good luck. We would like to have him with us, we need a few more like him.

Tom M. Griffith is back among our ranks and is working for the Rockford Edison Company.

Well, as to-morrow is the 4th of July and there is no telling what will be doing I will close.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. MILLER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 206.

HAMILTON, OHIO, July 1, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Through my own carelessness I did not

get a letter to our official organ last month, but will get this in in time, I think.

Charleston, W. Va., was finished, and the construction gang left there June 25, and without them there is not enough boys to hold a charter, so we propose to move 206 to this town.

Work is just commencing here. Began shoring poles July 1. The work will be done under the supervision of Brother Pete Hutchins, with W. Griffiths as foreman. There is a probability of a year's work here, and it is a strictly union job, so don't come without the card. We expect to have our new charter here by July 10, and then there will be something doing—you can gamble on that. There have been quite a number of boys working here that have had the idea that because there was no local here they did not need a card, but I think they will come in now.

Well, this will probably be my last letter to the Worker in the capacity of press secretary, as there will be a new, and probably better, one elected.

Brother Hardy and his Indians left Charleston, W. Va., June 15th for Vincennes, Ind. Have not heard whether they arrived or not yet. Take good care of them, brothers, as they are O. K.

With regards to all brothers, I remain

Yours fraternally,

J. G. MACKENZIE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 208.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, June 29, 1902

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As our press secretary seems to be dead, lost, strayed, or stolen, we know not which—at least, he has never written to the Electrical Worker that we know of—I have been appointed to write to you and let you know we are still on earth, and we wish to be in the ranks of the sister locals in the Electrical Worker. For the new term we have elected new officers.

We have twenty-one members, with good prospects of getting more. We were temporarily organized March 1, 1902, and permanently organized April 11, 1902. We have adopted no scale as yet, but we have been discussing several and hope to come out at the head of a good scale before many more

meetings pass by. We are a mixed union. We meet every second and fourth Friday in the month at the Assembly Hall.

Hoping a copy of the above will be seen in the next Worker, I am,

Yours fraternally,

L. P. DAVIS,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 218.

SHARON, PA., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is my duty, I will try and give you a brief sketch of the life of No. 218.

Now, everybody knows that there is a Local No. 218 in a town called Sharon, which is located on the west side of Wm. Penn's woods, but very few brothers ever knew this place was on the map, but it is, and it is a good town, as it has everything that any town needs. It is an eight and nine hour town. The phone companies pay \$2.55 and \$2.75, and the street car company and electric light pays \$2.50. They are willing to pay more, but the boys don't want it until No. 62 gives them permission to take it.

The companies keep their work arranged so we have from two to four idle men most of the time. This allows us two to three walking delegates or business agents without any expense to our local or income to their families.

We have union men, card men, ground men and grunts.

We have a machine in South Sharon for making iron and steel that takes the ore out of the cars and carries it up through the mill, about 10,000 feet, and drops it in another car ready for use. This allows about two-thirds of the mill men to remain at home without pay. It also allows us a possible chance to have another new library some place in the United States or in the Philippines.

Brother A. McDonald has left us. He made a report from Le Roy, N. Y. Brother L. Ryan has also stepped out of the State. It is said he registered at the Stillman in Cleveland, Ohio.

Brothers L. Murphy and H. O. Siers passed over this valley a few days ago.

Brother George Gleason stepped in with his sample case a few days ago, and made

us an eight-hour visit. What time is it, George?

No. 218 has elected for their new officers the same old ones, except the press secretary, who has been appointed extra bartender at the Hotel Rankin, and has no time to do any writing. He has our sympathy, and all of our cashless trade.

Yours fraternally,

NUF CED,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 230.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 21, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, fellow workers, Local 230 I can assure you is anxious to have a letter in the Worker just as often as it's possible, providing it can get something exciting as well as interesting, although "fish stories" are cut out. I have a story to relate that looked as though at the first stage was going to be sorrowful enough to tell, but thanks be to Providence has turned into a blessing, we hope, in so far as Brother C. R. Bogart is concerned. He came up here from Local 250, San Jose, with a smiling countenance, and winning ways, and a green card, and immediately went to work for the Telephone Co., and after working away for a few weeks had the misfortune to fall from a 50-foot pole on Quadra street. At first all thought it was a bad day with him, but all have had the pleasure of being wrong again; as Brother Bogart is doing fine and your humble servant, the writer, has seen him, and although no physician, can say he looked fine; no bones broken from a fall that has put many such another as he out of trouble for aye. All I hope is that should any of our brothers meet with such flight downward they may be as fortunate as he was. Now, Local 230 is at a sad disadvantage in many ways, for we have, I'm afraid, an up-hill fight for many a long day to come. There are a few whom the members of the local have to work for who have no use for union men; at least, only to do the work of teaching, so to speak, a lot of beginners, who get the same pay, as encouragement, but are yet outside the pale of the union, and who are gaining knowledge from men who have worked years at the business, and who at the same time

are thought the least of by the (instructed from headquarters all about what to do with the union men) foreman. Now, here is a problem which I should like to hear how some of the very successful locals would act upon; and again, it certainly looks bad on the part of men who once joined our locals, and leave off, never coming to our meetings or attempting to pay dues. It looks as though there is something (as the canny Scotch woman) behind the scenes with a big cudgel, or as the Australian black fellow says, "Mullah, mullah." However, we hope they will all take heart and not be frightened of any unseen hand, as the hand is seen, for he has said as long as I am here non-union men shall be in the majority and that majority have to thank union men for what they know to-day for the most part, and if I am not greatly mistaken will yet have a chance to thank them again only in another way, unless they get their minds on a par with other thinking and practical men and views. One thing we could do is to have no union men work for such people, and then they may come to think, perhaps, those folks that carry I. B. E. W. buttons are all right after all. But the most unmerciful part of it all is that men who risk their lives every hour of the day do not bring forth the better senses of both employers and their understrappers; but no, the one shows to the other that with one man dead two come for a job. We have had three killed and two seriously hurt, and yet if one asks that this be righted, it's no go. We say shame to those people who try not to recognize us by pulling down the standard of protection and workmanship. Well, every dog has his day, and although Local 230 may be small, yet they are often the trickiest in the circus, and look out for their day along with the larger ones. But that day may be afar off, and take a longer time to come unless every individual member puts his shoulder to the wheel and do the right thing to one another and to our locals. There are a few things that are not as they should be, but let us not think the whole system revolves from its axis by any means, but let us widen our intellects, look at the thing fair and square, and say, is that the way I'd like others to serve me, and it's ten to one you'll get the proper solution for that problem. There are none so

blind as those who won't see. Brother J. C. Brickley is here, and as jolly as ever; same auld stick. J. McKenny is here, and C. R. Bogart is in the Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital, and I guess he'll soon be out again. Frank Shapland, an old Cleveland, Ohio, stick walker, is here this last three years with the same company, and the home guard is a very small one. As we don't have a big lot of the boys here I don't expect the local will be a gigantic concern unless we can invent a new kind of fertilizer for growing the town.

Well, Mr. Editor, I must thank you for writing those few remarks on behalf of 230, and as we are nearing the next quarter I expect we shall have a new lot of officers in power, and then it remains to be seen which does the best, the new lot or the job lot.

I'll ring off, with success to each and every local. Yours fraternally,

E. E. K.,
Financial Secretary.

Local Union No. 244.

EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PA., June 30, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been elected press secretary of Local 244, and this being my first letter to the Worker, I will try to have my little say in our good Journal, too. There is not much doing here just now. Our meetings are not so bad, for beginners. Give us a little time and we will be right to the front. There are a few more men around here, and we are trying to get them along with us. But they are holding back. They will be around yet, when they see how good the brothers stay together. We have good old Brother Meuch and his old pipe. What good old times they have together; but when Brother Dettinger comes in he does not hold a feather. Brother Dettinger and Brother Meuch are good lads, but God help the man who is at the bottom of the pole they are working on, for when they are putting on arms they will have the arm ready to put on the gain, and will let it go to light a cigarette. So here's to good old 244. Best wishes and success to all sister locals.

Fraternally yours,
H. V. ARMBUSTER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 243.

VINCENNES, IND., July 1, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is time to write, and as our first letter did not appear in the June Worker, I hope we may be more successful with this one. We have quite a number of the boys from No. 206 with us at present. And everybody is busy, and we are taking care of all of the traveling brothers who produce the long green, but a man without a good card need not light here, for it will not do him any good.

The C. U. is doing a little toll-line work at present, and the Northern Construction Co. started to setting poles to-day, and will soon be under headway, having almost completed the Washington exchange. The floaters that tried to put the Washington job "on the bum" would do this local a great favor if they would return and pay the board-bills they left behind, so that a man in good standing and all right can find a place to stop when he comes in broke without borrowing off of some brother to pay in advance. I think a man's card ought to be called in when he jumps a board-bill; when he daws full pay and could pay just as well as not.

We all send best regards to Brother McKinzie, and all of the boys of No. 206, and we would like to hear from some of them. We must close, as we have taken more than our space already, but hope brother editor will allow us a little extra.

Yours in true fellowship,

W. A. SOYEZ,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 254.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 26, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As our press secretary has been quite busy of late, I will attempt to give you a slight idea of what is going on in our little union. I say little, although we now number 78 tried and true members, and all willing to help one another, as all brothers should do.

Our meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at Machinists' Hall, corner Jay and State streets, and

are called to order at 8 o'clock, sharp, and business is done in a business-like way.

For our officers we have:

President—Chas. Hentschell.

Recording Secretary—H. H. Myers.

Financial Secretary—Ed. Kenelty.

Treasurer—George Nitchman.

Our shop committee is composed of brothers who are not afraid to do their duty in every way, and our increasing membership shows that they are doing good work, and we want to assure them that their efforts are appreciated.

Old 64 died an ignominious death from not doing enough hustling; but from present indications we will not die from the same cause, as our members are hustling all the time. Of course, we have to except Brother Northrup, who was married on June 14, and has not appeared at the shop since that day. The last reports we have of him he was on a cruise up Lake George, enjoying the mountain air. Well, we all wish him a pleasant journey through life, and will be glad to welcome him back in our midst once more.

Brother Greenwald, of the marble room, is doing great business at laying out panels, and, in fact, so much so that he was obliged to procure an assistant, in the way of a watch dog, to take care of his drawings. The whole marble room is on the qui vive to see what the dog will be named, but at the present writing it still comes without calling. We would suggest that the dog be called "Sweitzer," for, as we do not know if it is of the masculine or feminine persuasion, we are sure this name would fit in any case.

Brother Cormick is assisting Brother Greenwald in securing Brandywine Park for a dance some evening in the near future, and then we will pass the merry hours away with good music, fair ladies and good sports of various kinds.

Brother Herrington, of the marble room, declares that all members coming to work without working cards shall go home for them at the first opportunity, as things are to be done in "Irish style" in the marble room. We agree with him, and if nothing new turns up you will find the assembling floor being run on the same plan.

Brothers Henrich and Kenelty are still doing shortage work, and although they

have frequent disputes as to who is boss, they get along very nicely.

Brothers Cheney, Broeland, Phillips, Staley, and Probert all report good business for their gangs, and as do also Brothers Murphy, Myers, Barber, Lyke, Harrison, and Andrews, of the connection-bar and circuit breaker department.

The slate and marble polishers also report plenty of work, and taking all in all we are in very good shape.

In tendering this, our first message to the Worker, we come in good spirits and hope that you will see our reports in your valuable paper very often, and in closing we proclaim our union's sentiments when he say, "Long live unionism, and especially Local Union No. 254 of Schenectady."

A FRIEND OF THE UNION.

Local Union No. 263.

SHAMOKIN, PA., June 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Shamokin Local No. 263 is having troubles of its own. About one-third of our members are working and the balance becoming blind looking for a job. Everything is so utterly slack that the men are starting to to leave this province for metropolitan quarters.

Brothers Ed. Harrison and Michael Buggy have gone to New York and Philadelphia. These men have their traveling cards and are all O. K. We commit them to the care of those brothers whom they may happen to ground, and trust that they will be well received and their troubles made all right.

Brother Al Brear, of Local 104 was in our city a few weeks ago splicing cable, but remained only a few days. He is an all round No. 1 man, and a jolly good fellow, but didn't stop long enough to meet all the boys, which is our one regret.

Harrison and Buggy we hope you have been successful.

Yours,

DICK WALKER.

Local Union No. 265.

LINCOLN, NEB., June 29, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, here goes for the first one. Having material enough in this beautiful

town of Lincoln, we had Brother Russell, of Omaha, come down and start a new "plant" here. He set up a few "sticks" and then got his "belt and climbers" on; starts up these "sticks," took out his "pliers" and commenced to run a "circuit." After placing thirty-three "lights" on his circuit he left us with a set of officers to run the plant as good and true to the I. B. E. W. as can be found anywhere. We are adding new lights to the circuit every meeting night, and have eight new lights for July 3. We meet every Thursday night at 128 South Tenth street, and will welcome all brothers of the I. B. E. W. We are trying very hard to organize a Building and Trades Council, or a Central Labor Union here, and by next month we hope to report as having accomplished our purpose. We intend to make this town right, and will keep at it until we do.

Hello! Schock and Bull, how are you making it among the brothers of Omaha and Denver? Let us hear from you. Must close for this time, signing myself,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. NEALLY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 276.

WEST SUPERIOR, June 29, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Being elected press secretary of our new local, No. 276, I am sending you the directory.

I will now give you a detail of our doings. We organized on the 28th with a membership of twenty-eight. All are very anxious to join, and there is every prospect of having a first-class local. Of course, we are all new and a little green at the work, as you may expect, but in time we will be O. K., I hope.

There is one thing I would like to mention in the way of a correction, and that is that Burman should be Brennan on the charter.

Our organizer, Mr. Macoskey, will be with us until we get on our feet all right.

Well, I will close. Awaiting your instructions, I remain

Yours respectfully,

M. H. BRICKLEY.
Press Secretary.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Local Union No. 17.

DETROIT, MICH, July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been elected Press Secretary at the regular semi-annual election, held on June 26th, I suppose, Mr. Editor, it is up to me, for the next six months to keep the Brotherhood informed in regard to matters of interest to our craft in this city.

The officers elected for the ensuing six months are:

President—J. H. Wood.
 Vice President—William Cochrane.
 Recording Secretary—A. H. Davis.
 Financial Secretary—F. W. Stubenvoll.
 Foreman—E. Stevens.
 Inspectors—Lindsay and McConnell.
 Press Secretary—George Burns.
 Trustees—Davis, McConnell and Lindsay.
 Outside Guard—James Golden.
 Delegates to Trades and Labor Council—Burns, Chisholm and Davis.

It will be noticed that we had to elect a new board of trustees, all the members of the old board having been compelled to leave the city to seek employment, two of them, Brothers Scanlan and Weeks, having gone to Los Angeles, Cal.

No. 17 is to be congratulated on the wisdom which dictated the election of officers, and I believe that each and every one of them will give a good account of his stewardship at the end of his term.

Brother E. G. Smith was appointed Business Agent temporarily, with the view to more thoroughly organize the members of our craft in this vicinity, and I am pleased to report that he is meeting with success.

"Organization" should be the watchword and motto of every Local in the Brotherhood. Through perfect organization only can we hope for that success for which we are longing. Once we have all the members of our craft organized then, and not till then, everything we could in reason ask for would be ours for the asking. Some will ask, How are we going to do it? John Sherman said the only way to resume was to resume, and the only way to organize is to get to work and do it. It means work, it means expense, but no good object was ever obtained with-

out work and some sacrifice. I am convinced that along this road, in a large measure, lies our way to success, and to that time when we can demand fair pay and fair play, which is all any fair-minded trades unionist asks for or expects.

The members of No. 17 would like to know what became of our appeal in behalf of Brother McManus. An editorial in the June WORKER refers us to another page, but we have been unable to find that page. I believe an explanation from the Editor of the ELECTRICAL WORKER is in order.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE BURNS,
 Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 39.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We have had our semi-annual election, and the following officers as a result:

President—A. B. Cooley.
 Vice President—P. J. Ryan.
 Financial Secretary—H. B. Kistner.
 Recording Secretary—Harry Smith.
 Trustee—T. J. Tobin.
 Foreman—F. H. Phalen.
 Inspector—W. H. McCarty.
 Press Secretary—C. W. Gechter.

We expect that the above staff will take old 39 through anything which may arise, and help her to continue on her march of progress. But one thing so many members seem to forget is that they cannot do much without your assistance and co-operation. Too many are prone to complain about this or that which should have or should not have been done, when the chances are that they are seldom seen at a meeting. If every brother would attend meetings regularly and attend to business when he does attend, things would move along much smoother.

Some seem to imagine that one must be an orator in order to get up and say what is in one's mind. They do their talking on the outside of the hall where it usually does more harm than good. Others, and they are just as bad, think that they really are orators, and want to monopolize the floor all the time to the exclusion of other business. If brothers would only realize that our meetings are called to transact business for

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everybody's good, and not for any one individual or clique, put their shoulders to the wheel and help the machine along when it drags, cut out petty jealousies and feuds, we would soon be where we belong—in the foremost rank of labor organizations.

While work has not been booming, most of the brothers have been working. A great many have come and gone. We have lost some valuable members and gained others.

Scottie Locker has returned to his first love, the Michigan Bell; D. V. Baker to Youngstown; Mike Fox, eastward; Billy Coleman, Chicago. We have with us "Mistah Coopah," our old friend who is working for the Cuyahoga Telephone Company; Jack Percell, same place; A. W. McIntyre has also returned to us and is in harness again with Cuyahoga. Duncan McIntyre is still on earth and very busy signing members for his baseball team, with which he expects to clean up everything at our picnic Saturday, July 12, at Manhattan Park.

Have been instructed to ask No. 14 for a list of the unions who contributed to their fund during their trouble.

Have heard all kinds of complaints from brothers about changing design of cover on the WORKER, and think they are justified. While the idea of the nymph or whatever she may be, snatching lightning from the clouds may be fine from an artistic point of view, the old hikers would rather see "Bones Kennedy" fixing things, and think the old design more truly representative of the rank and file of the I. B. E. W.

Our Labor Day Committee is hard at work, and we expect to make a good showing, together with 38.

If D. J. Pierpont will let me know his address I will forward a letter to him.

This being my first attempt as P. S., I will close before making too many errors and bad breaks.

Faternally yours,

C. W. GECHTER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 30.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 9.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

'Tis with pleasure I write you these few lines, hoping that they will find yourself and

the Brotherhood enjoying good health and prosperity, as much as this hot weather will allow.

On our regular meeting night, July 1, the following officers were elected and installed:

President—Sam Johns.
Vice-President—J. Lancaster.
Financial Secretary—C. Palmer.
Recording Secretary—V. Burbridge.
Treasurer—William Sidel.
Foreman—W. Conley.
Inspectors—M. Summers, A. Berklay.
Trustees—Joe Early, M. Summers.
Press Secretary—M. Summers.

Well, brothers, the wish of these new officers is that you all come up to the meetings now and help them along with the good work. We had a large crowd on election night, and I hope to see a big gathering of the brothers at all future meetings, as it will be indeed encouraging to these newly elected officers. So, come up, boys, you are as welcome here in your common working clothes as if you took time to put on those glad rags.

The telephone men have got their charter and will hold a meeting on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, July 17, at 3249 Jefferson avenue, the Arbor Garden.

Well, the weather here is good and warm, and plenty of work for any one who can work on these hot summer days. There are some two or three Traction Company's building in town who are in need of men, so I am informed.

MARTIN SUMMERS,
Press Secretary

Local Union No. 62.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, July, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

This being my first effort in the journalistic line, I am not fully acquainted with the duties of my important office, my election being of recent date, and I trust my brothers will excuse all errors and omissions that may occur.

No. 62 has not had a letter in the WORKER for—well, I can't recall the time, as it is too far back. But No. 62 is doing business at the same old stand.

At our recent election the following new officers were elected:

President—J. Fletcher.

Vice President—J. Mallery.
 Recording Secretary—William Cavanaugh.
 Financial Secretary—C. Onstott.
 Treasurer—H. Baughman.
 Inspectors—D. McKee, T. Lardendor.
 Press Secretary—F. C. Fraunfelter.
 Delegate to Central Labor Union—William Lewis.

All of our boys are working at present.

The Youngstown Telephone Company is doing a little outside work now, and have on a good force of men.

At our last meeting the brothers turned out in good shape, and a good meeting followed.

One of the best things that was put through was the election of a Business Agent. That is something this Local has never had since it was organized, and the important position was filled by the election of Brother Hansen, who I assure you will do everything in his power to get all of the non-union linemen and electricians that work here and about the place to come in and place themselves on a foundation that they may not be ashamed of looking their next door neighbor in the face.

Well, as this is getting pretty late in the month, I hope, Mr. Editor, you will find space some place, so I will close by wishing all the Locals of the Brotherhood success.

Fraternally yours,

F. C. FRAUNFELTER,
 Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 68.

DENVER, COLO., July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Some of the brothers may not have heard of the "Improved Order of Electricians," that we have here, and to give them a line on the same I will tell something of this new bunch that has come up here in a night, as it were, and you may ask, Who are they, and where did they come from? And now to tell you.

During the strike and lock-out here last month, some of the contractors got all the boys who were not going to school (and as it is vacation at this time they found plenty of them), and put up the dollars for them to get out a charter under the State law, and call themselves the "I. O. of E." Now, there is one in the above order who has

changed his spots from what he wore at one time, and his name is W. L. Green; but for some reason he picked up the wrong color when looking for a name. He should have chosen the word "yellow," and it would have suited his nature better than what he now carries. He was a member of this Local union, and when he went to Cripple Creek he took a traveling card and worked there some time. He has been back here over a year, and when some of the boys asked him why he was not working at the trade he replied: "Oh, he had something better than work any more." Yes, he must have had; but it did not pay, for when we and all the other union men were out here for the good of some one else, he goes and does an act for which he will get kicked out from the men he did the dirty work for, and they will be the ones who will kick him. But with all of the scheming and low tricks they have resorted to, 68 is still at the old stand and has most all its members at work, and keeping an eye open for "the improved order." It is wonderful what love some men have in their hearts for the scum of this earth (scabs), and how soon that affection cools when the breezes of unionism begin to blow good and hard on their shirt fronts. Yes. And Why? Because that same air causes the money in the pockets of these same lovers of scabs to begin evaporating, and when it comes to that, in the smoke that follows the scab is lost sight of, while the man who patted him on the back at first is now watching his pocketbook to see that no more stuff is lost.

The bosses—or some of them—have told us that when the "improved order" had us whipped here it was to branch out to other towns through their national association and whip the I. B. E. W. to a standstill. But then some of the brothers have heard that same rag-time talk before, and do not feel disturbed for the safety of the Brotherhood.

Work here at this time is not plentiful, and some of the brothers who might be thinking of seeing the mountains around here soon had better come prepared to live on their income for some time to come, as the boarding houses here ask for their money in advance every time.

H. C. Perrine, one of the valued mem-

bers of this Local union, has handed his last card and left all strife behind. He took a heavy cold on June 20, and went to the hospital on the 23d, and on the night of the 28th he passed away. Brother C. B. Thorn was with him when the end came. It is rather sad in view of the fact that his wife was on a visit to their former home in New York City, and did not know he was sick. He was one of the older members of the Brotherhood, having joined No. 3 years ago, and while among us he showed himself to be true as steel, and he had the respect and good will of all who knew him.

The officers for the next six months are as follows:

President—C. W. Doss.
Vice President—F. F. Miller.
Recording Secretary—William Lorenz.
Financial Secretary—T. B. Spellissy.
Press Secretary—H. W. Holloway.
Inspector—R. W. Steele, A. G. Godare.

And with these to run the ship 68 will have nothing to fear from anything that may come up for the remainder of the year.

I am the Press Secretary no more.

THOMAS B. SPELLISSY.

Local Union No. 77.

SEATTLE, WASH., June 29, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is time for some more of my yellow-hammer journalism to make its way into the pages of the WORKER, and being re-elected last meeting night for another term, I will give you all of the little news that is going or coming my way. The Fourth of July is to be celebrated in true Western style here this year, by the unions, and the merchants of Pike street.

All kinds of games, and bands, and speeches, and fireworks, and in short, every imaginable sport, and labor parade. Moran's battleship celebration will be celebrated wholly by the Moran family and Governor of Nebraska, no one else being in attendance.

We are also to have a picnic at Pleasant Beach, on the 20th of July that will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in Seattle. Climbing rope, throwing ball, races, everything, for large prizes. The committee in charge merit all kinds of praise for vigilance in conducting the program, it being on a large scale.

Brother Archie Gordon, our recording secretary fell from a pole at Twentieth and Madison streets, and hit on his head and shoulders. He is at the Providence Hospital and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. Brother James McLaughlin is out on his ranch, a few miles out of town, trying to recuperate from his recent injuries, which he sustained while working on a ladder for the Seattle Electric Company, the ladder breaking and letting him fall.

The Seattle Electric Company is hard at work getting the interurban railway completed, which is to run between Seattle and Tacoma, a distance of some 32 miles. Their cars are to be supplied with four high-speed motors of 150 horsepower each, giving 600 horsepower to each car. They are to use the three-rail system, and in places the cars will be required to make a mile a minute.

Hello, old Kickapoo, of Local 100, you will not be with us to be pulled off the pole by Eli this picnic. You want to read the book entitled "The Passing of the Grunts," as it is very interesting.

Hallo, John Angus Curry, I see you are in Memphis. You are certainly doing some traveling. Do you see any "fluseys" now in that part of the country? I hope that goat didn't hurt you, as he would be rougher riding than anything at the Rochester. Well, as I have run out of ideas, I will bring this letter to an abrupt ending, hoping that all the brothers will live long enough to enjoy death.

Brother Ben Slater is on the convalescent list.

Fraternally,

JACK CAMERON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 86.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It was my unfortunate lot to be chosen for Press Secretary for another term. The reason I say unfortunate is that there are others in the Local who are far more capable of filling the office than I, but I could not get out of it, so will have to go away back and sit down, and do the best I can. Our Local is still in a very flourishing condition, which is not the fault of all who should be concerned. During the past month we have

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added several new lights to our circuit, and have also handed out a few traveling cards. Work at the present time is not quite as brisk as it was, although all of the boys are working. I am glad to be able to report that Brothers Fred Hart and Bob Kane are on the road to recovery and will soon be at work again. At our meeting held June 10, we were honored by the presence of our Grand Secretary, Brother Harry Sherman. That he was welcome was shown him by the hearty applause that was given him on his entrance to our room.

Under the proper head he was called upon for a few remarks, and in those remarks he told us of the wonderful growth of the International body, and you can rest assured that it was gratifying news to the boys. It goes to show that there are some who are awake and doing; and also shows that if everyone would wake up and get around and do their share, it would be but a very few years before the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would represent a mighty body of men, one that could hold a commanding position among the bodies of organized labor throughout the United States and Canada.

And not alone that, my brothers, but it would also make it a body of men that the different corporations and contractors' associations throughout these two countries would stop and think it all over more than once before making the attempt to put the different Locals out of business over a trifling nothing. So let us join hands and forward all.

Before it comes time for my next letter Locals 44 and 86 will be in their new home, and then I will tell you all about it. I will now give you a list of officers elected at our last meeting for the present term.

President—T. J. Keenan.
 Vice President—James Toolin.
 Recording Secretary—James Morgan.
 Financial Secretary—Adolph Denniston.
 Treasurer—W. R. Cook.
 Inspectors—Charles Yarnick, George Frankenberger.
 Foreman—James Mangin.
 Trustee for 18 months—James Gibson.
 Press Secretary—Harry Pearce.
 Delegates to B. T. U. & U. T. & L. U.—

W. Howell, C. Yarnick, J. Mangin, R. Kane, H. Pearce.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY PEARCE,
 Press Secretary Local 86.

Local Union No. 87.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No doubt many of the boys were looking for a "wee bit" of news from No. 87 last month, but news as well as a press secretary, was about as scarce as holy water in Lades. Everything and everybody seemed to have lost all interest in the welfare of our union simply because we failed to win out in our recent strike. Even though we failed to land on top of the heap, we certainly succeeded in making quite an excavation in the "millions" that the telephone company had stored up, I presume, ostensibly for the purpose of downing all such people, who dare to declare themselves as we have done. Not one man who went out in this trouble need ever be ashamed that he did so; that is, as far as his staying qualities are concerned, for it certainly was a very creditable stand, although very poor judgment was used in declaring the strike on, inasmuch as hot-headedness was allowed to prevail. That, of course, is not saying that many suggestions were not offered as preventives; neither need these few lines be taken in the light or tone of a "yellow streak," only I believe in that little saying: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." If ever such an occasion should arise in the future we should do our utmost to follow the example of the grand lesson shown us by starting right, and our past experience we should also profit by. I wish a few words to the brothers who have been so sore on those locals that were implicated in the strike. Don't get your "mallet" to work when everything doesn't come your way; don't go around making broad assertions, threatening one thing and another; don't lose all confidence in the union in the face of a reverse. That is just where your best effort should be confined. In the time of war is when we want good soldiers, but you can't pick out a good fighting regiment from a dress parade. On the fighting line is where we want you, and not in the hot air line.

It was a most discouraging realization to note the foremost promoters and most enthusiastic agitators, who started the parade with chest pushed out arms' length, after a few days marching quit the front ranks and leave for parts unknown, leaving command to those who were practically on the tail end of the procession. They, however, proved to be the real thing, and did conduct business as good as could be expected. There are no names mentioned, but if it hits you don't tell anybody else—only know better another time.

Now, a few words to other guilty ones. It is needless to write any names here; just dig down in your silks, and look your due book over; you can tell in one-half minute whether or not you are guilty. As you are to be your own judge, don't be too lenient with yourself. While you are summing up your case, ask yourself how many towns you can work in with this book so much in arrears, and then I owe so much for assessments, what am I to do? That is a question that should make you blush at yourself. Now, I'll tell just how your chances are. There are five weeks' assessments of one day's pay per week, from March 21 to April 18, inclusive, and then the assessment was reduced to \$1 per week for four consecutive weeks. Now, then, most of you can easily figure on how much you owe the local, considering, of course, full weeks steady work. If you still continue to put this off much longer you might just as well throw your card away, for you are only compelling us to suspend or expel you, and what credit is that to you. But you must remember that what is against you holds good till paid. Don't hold back because some one else does; if you are a union man do your duty regardless of anyone else. It is a pity that so many of you good (?) union men should compel these lines to go through General Office. If you haven't got all of it, the least you can do is show your good intent. If all hands "pull" in the opposite direction you ain't going to have any local left. There is little better than a quorum to direct business now, but with your help you can do your "bit" to boom things once more. If it was P. O. N. you would be there all right. She is still in evidence, boys. A word to the wise should be sufficient. Come around

attend to a meeting, even though you haven't got a barrel of money. Pay what you can, for you know every little helps, and it is you whose help we want and need. It would be a great pity if we should appeal to outsiders to come in and hand us something. After our first meeting in our new hall. July 10, we are going to have a regular indulgence in P. O. N., so all members aware of such pleasures must not fail to come early and often.

We are glad to hear of Brother Ed. Tompkins on his feet once more; also pleased to know he is able to be at stunt work again. K. M. Ferguson was confined to his bed for a few days also, but I guess he will be with you ere this goes to press.

We wish to extend a few lines of gratitude to Local 29 for their lenient measures to our traveling members, also the great brotherly devotion being bestowed to our unfortunate Brother John Bath, whom we all sincerely hope will soon be restored to his former health and strength.

There are a number of the brothers who are not aware of certain actions that have been taken by this local. That, of course, is not the fault of the local. One action I regret very much to relate, and that is the changing of the meeting rooms. While, of course, it is a small matter of economy, I can't truthfully believe it a matter of prejudice, but a lack of appreciation on the part of the local in general. In leaving our present hall and proprietor we are also leaving one of the very best friends that a common wire fixer ever had, and those who are acquainted with him, I am sure, will not dispute these lines. A few of the favors to be appreciated may be told briefly. When our trouble came on two large halls were put at our disposal, absolutely free of charge, cards, pool tables, shuffle boards, and other amusements, also a good wholesome lunch, with the regular "wet attachments" (and I'll wager that there are some of the brothers who could "hit" a plate of those steamed clams right this hot minute). Still more, there were two good clean, airy beds for a weary head to rest on. I might add, that some of the brothers were furnished with financial assistance. Now, I know many of you brothers who would never consent to vote this man down, not at this time, at

least, when we should be doing our best to show our appreciation. The gentleman in question the most of you will readily recognize as Mr. W. H. Garigan, No. 37 Market street, and he is worthy of all the individual credit that any member can bestow on him as a friend of unionism. All that can be asked is, boys, always remember your friends—not those who stood by you when you had money, but those who were Johnny on the spot when you were broke.

I cannot dwell longer on the subject. Some of the brothers will no doubt think that many strong allusions are contained herein, but I ask you, sum up facts and don't judge wrongly. In regards to the new hall, I can truthfully say, it is a beauty, and is located on Washington street, just off of Market, and directly over the Empire Cafe. The proprietor of the Empire Cafe does not employ any union help, and he has the lease of the building in which the hall is situated. We have, I believe, selected a good set of officers, who I believe by hard earnest work will be able to rebuild our local to its former strength. They are officers elected as follows:

President—William Mongay.

Vice-President—John Collins.

Treasurer—M. J. Breslin.

Financial Secretary—H. Richter.

Recording Secretary—B. Lewis, No. 113 Springfield avenue.

Press Secretary—H. Richter.

First Inspector—J. Stack.

Second Inspector—N. Gilleck.

Trustee (18 months)—Wm. Mongay.

These officers can't be installed until it is too late to send to press.

As this is my "maiden trip" as press secretary, I don't want to be considered too "gabby." But some of you boys certainly do need a good "jacking," and I am not able to hand it out. If any of you have any serious problems regarding your standing just invest a few minutes scribing and a two-cent stamp. We will do our best to alleviate you of your quandary. Trusting these few lines will have the desired effect, I will "roil the pole" with hope and best wishes of success to all.

Truly and fraternally yours,

H. R.,

Press Secretary (elect).

Local Union No. 9.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Not having written a letter to be inserted in the last issue of our journal, I will endeavor to prepare a small item for the coming issue.

Again No. 9 has had the misfortune to lose one of our most esteemed brothers, and one of our truest and most ardent workers, Thomas Sloan, who while working for the Commonwealth Electric Company, received a shock which caused instant death. Long will his smiling face be remembered, as well as his charitable deeds, and it is the wish of every member of our local that he will forever rest in peace.

No doubt, a great many of the brothers will be pleased to learn that No. 9 is again at peace with the Chicago Telephone Company, all grievances having been satisfactorily adjusted, the men returned to work June 23, 1902. It has been a long and fiercely fought battle, in which No. 9 has come out even by arbitration.

Within a month or six weeks, no doubt, there will be employment for a number of men, but at present I would not advise anyone to come to Chicago seeking employment, for it will be some time before the telephone company will have their work in such shape that they can materially increase the number of men in their employ.

I am glad to see that we have a brother who has been successful in organizing the wiremen of the Pullman Company. A number of experienced organizers have tried at different time to bring these men together, but all have failed, and it was considered by our past grand officers a useless undertaking, but Brother Mattlin has shown his ability to be far superior to any organizer who has ever visited there before.

I am glad to see that Brother Henry Rosder is again able to be out and around with the boys, he having some time ago received severe injuries which have been the cause of him being confined to his home for the past three months.

No. 9 was very sorry to learn of the misfortune which has befallen Brother Henry Quinlan, which will render him a cripple for life. It is ever the wish of the members of No. 9, who extend their sincerest sympathy

to our afflicted brother, that his recovery will be speedy.

The following officers have been elected for the coming six months:

President—W. A. Jackson.
Vice-President—H. Cullen.
Recording Secretary—J. L. Collins.
Financial Secretary—P. E. Cullinan.
Trustee—M. J. O'Malley.
Business Agent—P. E. Cullinan.
Sergeant at arms—James Rushford.

I expect this to be the last letter I will write for this valuable journal, as it is impossible for me to find the time to devote to gathering such news as would be interesting to our craft.

With best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. E. JACKSON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 11.

WATERBURY, CONN., July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The long-sought-for has arrived. The Connecticut Power and Lighting Company gave their men nine hours, commencing July 1, and full time, and the brothers all appreciate it.

No. 11 has a picnic the 19th of this month, and we want to see some of the sister Locals represented. We've a great programme and a good place to spread ourselves.

For sports the customary lineman's passtime, a climbing contest; hand-line throwing, putting the shot, baseball and tug of war, and that, with dancing and refreshments, no one ought to have any complaint.

The Fourth passed in one sense of the word quietly. A few "stills" were seen floating around, but not many.

Number Eleven's last meeting took place on the 27th, and being due, we had election of officers. The following is the result:

President—Wilson Tuttle.
Vice President—L. W. Ballou.
Recording Secretary—J. Morgan.
Financial Secretary—W. J. McNellis.
Foreman—R. C. Coburn.
Inspectors—H. Morse, J. J. Brennan.
Trustees—(18 months) George Clapp,
(12 months) L. W. Ballou, (6 months) H. Morse.

Press Secretary, L. W. Ballou.

All the brothers thank the old officers for their past services, and wish success to the new ones.

Building seems to be tied up for the present. The hod carriers struck for 22 1-2 cents an hour and the bricklayers are out with them, and if they will only hold together it will be a case of have to with the masters.

Waterbury still continues to grow stronger and stronger unionized. Even the paper boys are getting one up, so it is rumored.

Fraternally yours,

L. W. BALLOU,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 14.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As another month has rolled around it is again time to enlighten our grand organization as to the workings of No. 14. I will not attempt to go into details as to our conditions; suffice to say that in bringing our strike to as successful finish as we have done is in one way a great bit of work. When we went out on April 1, 1902, for \$3 per day and nine hours, we expected to win, and up to one week before we settled we still thought we could win all, but I am sorry to say that we got only \$2.75 on telephone companies and \$3 per day on light jobs. But you must remember that before that we were getting \$2.15, \$2.35 and \$2.55. Now it is \$2.45 and \$2.75 on the Bell Company, \$2.75 on P. & A. Telephone Company, so that the company will not make men every day. We now know our men. No. 14 wishes to thank all who helped us during our struggle. At some time we may be able to repay what we received.

This strike that we have just passed is to my way of thinking the greatest struggle our Brotherhood ever got into. We did not strike just one, but went at them all, including that great Philadelphia company. The combined capital is over \$1,200,000,000. Just think what a great thing it would have been to have had money enough to have carried to a successful finish.

At our last meeting we elected officers, and I think they will make a very good bunch, having all been tried and found to be true.

President—John Scanlon.
 Financial Secretary—R. E. Collier.
 Recording Secretary—G. J. Pender.
 Foreman—M. F. Curdy.
 First Inspector—A. M. Baxter.
 Second Inspector—M. Gordan.

It is good policy for the linemen to keep away from here for a month or so, to let the companies know that linemen are scarce.

I would like to hear from Brother Ed. Murlay. My address is 303 Collins Avenue. Wishing all locals success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

R. E. COLLIER,
 Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 15.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

This being my last letter to the WORKER, I take pleasure in introducing Brother Thos. McBride as my successor, and I know he will make a good press secretary, as he is an intelligent gent with a high forehead. We had election of officers and fared very well, considering the weather—the boys love this weather. It is so nice to sit beneath the spreading branches of the lofty chestnut pole, or cedar, as it may be. We hold on pretty well although we have had quite a few brothers take out traveling cards. There are always new ones to take their places. We hear the telephone in New York and New Jersey are again hiring union men, an objection they held to for a long while, but they could not do without us, you know. Boys, if we all stick together we will always win. I suppose the secretary will send in a full return of the election. There seems to be plenty of work in this neighborhood at present. Every one seems to be happy. So I will bid you all good bye for the present, and make room for my successor in office, knowing he will satisfy you with his lengthy and witty sayings. I wish good luck to Thomas McBride, and remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN BYRNE.

Local Union No. 52.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the time has come again for us to let the boys know how things in Newark are

getting along I take my pen in hand to write a few lines.

Well, things at the present writing are very good and the prospects for a busy year were never better, but brothers, don't forget to have a paid-up card when you stop here or we can't talk business with you.

The following officers were elected at our regular meeting, June 30:

President—C. Smith.
 Vice-President—E. Judson.
 Recording Secretary—J. Sharp.
 Financial Secretary—H. Sayre.
 Business Agent—F. McNulty.
 Treasurer—W. Banford.
 Press Secretary—E. Cooper.
 First Inspector—A. Rossitor.
 Second Inspector—J. Anderson.
 Foreman—J. Toonis.

Well, brothers, as I have no more to say I will have to close for this time,

Fraternally,
 EDWARD COOPER,
 Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 78.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 4, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Do not look upon this as a voice from the dead, but as a voice from the long ago. No. 78 was not dead, only sleeping, and only waited the coming of the prince to awake and come forth in all its splendor. The prince in this case was Brother MacGillvrey, to whom all thanks are due. What the E. B. needs is a few more like him, for he certainly has the vim and enthusiasm that is contagious. He has succeeded in getting the old members together, and also a few new ones as well.

Our first two meetings were productive of pledges from all present to do all in their power to interest the great number of underground linemen and cable splicers in Cook County who at present do not belong to any labor organization. In fact, these men seem to fight shy of anything that savors of unionism, but I have no doubt that the persuasive powers of our organizer will win out in the end, and that they will be made to see the error of their way and come into the fold.

The cause of the lethargy experienced by all or nearly all organizations is the bad

habit formed by the members failing to attend the regular meeting. That, I know, was mainly the cause of the retrograde movement of 78. It finally became so that it was impossible to get a quorum, and the few members who are willing to hold together became disgusted and stayed away altogether. Another reason is the habit some members have of letting the dues mount up, so that they soon amount to several dollars, and that to the average wage earner is a whole lot of money.

If the members would pay their dues at the regular time they would not miss the money so much. The method used by some Locals to check this evil is to fine the brother who is always absent or tardy in the payment of his dues. This may work very well for a few times, but soon becomes obnoxious to the party who is fined, and nearly always results in the brother withdrawing or being expelled from the order.

One remedy I would suggest is to have a traveling inspector, who would have the power to call for and examine the books of any Local at any time without previous notice, and if on his examination he should find that there were any brothers being carried by the Local the executive board should fine the Local; then the brothers of the Local could act as they see fit, either by fining the party who is responsible for the notification of brothers who are in arrears or censuring him for his lack of zeal. I have no doubt that would stop the practice of favoring any brother with an extension of time.

There is only one way to make your Local a success, and that is to keep your old members in line while you are trying to get new ones to join.

Every large insurance company in the world is striving to increase its membership, because it realizes that its whole existence depends upon this one point. Look back over the records of those fraternal societies that have gone to the wall, and you will find that the evils I have mentioned have been the cause of the downfall of most of them. God helps those who help themselves, and the brothers of any Local cannot expect to receive help if they do not try to help themselves, and a dilatory brother is a mi-

crobe that threatens the existence of our whole order. So, boys, pull together and don't be backward in telling your backward brother that he must attend the meetings more regularly.

With this I will close, thanking you in advance, and assuring the E. B. that it has Seventy-eight's best wishes for its future welfare.

Fraternaly yours,

HARRY T. BAYARD,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 89.

AKRON, OHIO, June 29, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No. 89 is still able to hold meetings. We added a new light last month. Brothers have left No. 89, worked in other towns for awhile, come back to visit friends in Akron, who never show their faces in the old Lodge. There has also been some brother saying that a card from 89 was no good, and that other locals would not recognize a card from 89. I would ask the brother who brings such reports here how he ever worked in other towns, that is union towns, when he carried a card out of No. 89. Now, brother, if you have nothing good to say of No. 89, do not try to do her harm. It looks as though you were not as good at heart as you might be yourself. We pay 60 cents per month, the same as our sister Locals, and if her card is not good why does the I. E. W. accept her per capita tax?

Now, this is pretty thin, and if I hear of any more such talk I will ask for an explanation. I for one am not here to do any one harm, nor have anyone feel hard toward me, but I want to do what is right by all who will allow me to. Brothers of 23 and 24, we are glad to know you found the gold hunter and sent him on his way rejoicing. We have a victim who called here and wants to become a union man now. I think it is time to teach such things a lesson. He can get work if he could get a card. He might just as well taste some of the forbidden fruit as the ones he helped to defeat last fall. I hope there will be more come to where this miserable thing has. He is not any better than we are. I am working with a gang of Italians for \$1.50 per day. Work-

ing for W. O. T. Co. Now, I have some good brother union men who could have helped me to a better job than I have; but never mind, one good turn for another. If this is fraternity and brotherly love I never earned the right thing. When I promise to do a thing I will make an effort to live up to my word. I think it is our duty to help one another all we can without discommoding ourselves. This is my belief. Now, I have no apology to offer for writing this way, for this is just as I feel.

Would say No. 89 is prospering some. She has had two additions in the past month. We expect some change here soon. There is not much work here for linemen now.

If there is any brother who wishes to hear from me he may drop a line to G. M. Kirkpatrick, 103 Schell Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

I will ask Brother Sherman to excuse my letter this time, for I do not have any time to sleep at present. Have worked sixty-seven hours in the last five days.

Fraternally yours,

JASPER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 91.

EASTON, PA., July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No. 91, of Easton, is still alive and doing all in her power to uphold the cause, and better the condition of all brothers of the I. B. E. W.

We are sorry to report that so far we have not been able to secure any settlement with the Bell Telephone Company, and all of the members of the Local are struggling along, securing work at other places; we have a few members who are not permanently employed, but have no one in distress so far, and if present prospects hold out we shall be able to place all our brothers here in better positions than the Bell Telephone Company ever had for them. They may have to work equally as hard, but the pay is better.

The wages of mechanics in Easton is from 30 cents per hour up, and all crafts work a nine-hour day in the building trades. The Bell Telephone Company pays \$40 per month and expenses away from home (to the linemen). Should a brother live in the town where he is working he is allowed 20 cents

per meal, or 60 cents per day, for board.

Now, \$40 per month of twenty-six days would be almost \$1.54 per day and board (don't forget the board, as that is the item the company prides itself on).

Any other mechanic gets 30 cents per hour or more, and in case he works out of town, his meals are furnished at no expense to him. The lineman who works for the Bell Company, counting his board as wages, gets \$40 and \$18 board allowance, \$58. Fifty-eight dollars for twenty-six days (and ten-hour days at that), makes about \$2.24 per day, or 22 4-10 cents per hour.

We believe our brothers are justified in trying to get better wages from the Bell Company, and shall try our utmost to do no work for the Bell Company until they can grant our request, which was only for a nine-hour day in place of ten hours.

We feel that we should have demanded a nine-hour day, a pay-day once a week, and an advance in wages.

The brothers, however, did not desire any trouble if same could possibly have been avoided, so asked only for a day of nine hours.

Several of the men who were not anxious for a strike, after getting the strike rushed through, and the men out, returned to the company; one of them has since been advanced down the line for his faithful services, and will most likely in the near future be looking for both a job and friends.

Of course we cannot always see ahead far enough to know where we may get to, but present prospects are in our favor.

At the present time we have only a few inside wiremen in the Local; there is, however, a prospect of a Building Trades Council being formed here. Should the council be a success we shall in the near future secure several inside wiremen into No. 91.

This town, as all others, has quite a number of would-be inside wiremen. We are in hope that the Building Trades Council will place us in such a position that we can secure proper wages for mechanics and chase the would-be to where he can learn and become a mechanic in time. I will here mention the fact that we desire to thank the members of Local No. 244, of East Mauch Chunk, Pa., for their assistance in chasing the scab gang when they were in their lo-

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cality; such favors certainly help the union cause to success. Keep on in the good work, brothers of No. 244, and we hope we can return a favor at some day in the future; many thanks to you for your assistance.

Brothers out with traveling cards coming this way, please be sure to comply with Section 8, article XIV of the Constitution. We had a card from a brother at our last meeting which we had to refuse, as the card had been carried around until it had expired, and the brother working right here in our jurisdiction.

All brothers should read the Constitution often, and they will save work and worry for themselves and the officers of their locals.

I should like to write some more, but will postpone until next month, as there are others who will want some space.

Fraternally yours,

E. D. WEBER,
Press Secretary, No. 91.

Local Union No. 96.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been elected press secretary I will write a few lines. We had our election of officers June 30. Am sorry to have to report our first death, Brother P. F. Bayle was run over by a train on the B. and A. at Jamesville early in the morning of the 4th. No one there knows anything about it. His body was found badly cut up. As far as is known he was not a drinking man. So that could not have been the cause, and it will have to go without our knowing just how it happened. He was employed at the south works of the American Steel and Wire Company. Brother Bayle became a member of Local 96 in January, and not having been a member nine months, is not entitled to death benefit, but he was in good standing at the time of the accident. Brother F. H. Break met with another accident at the Worcester Brewing Corporation that put him in the hospital about ten days, but is back at work again. We are in hopes that he will not have the third while on that building. A few years ago when Worcester held charter No. 47, Jack Gardner was killed by a fall there, and we do not want any

more. This Local has succeeded in getting an agreement with the contractor for the eight-hour day and only union men. The committee is to be thanked for their good work. It was brought about by hard work and some waiting on the part of some of the members of Local 96, and I hope the boys will prove to the contractors from now until the first of May next that it is best for them to employ only union men. They can do it if they will do the square thing, and I trust they will. Next year they will want more money and still better conditions. So, boys, make it to the interest of the contractors to have only union men. One thing more, I will say. As I have been elected Financial Secretary I would like to have all brothers pay up their back dues, so that by the August report I can send in per capita tax for every member for that month, and not have them stringing along from last November to July. It will be much easier for me and will cost you no more. It will also keep you in good standing in the general office, and that would be a great thing for your family in case of death.

S. A. STROUT,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 98.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been elected press secretary of Local No. 98, I will endeavor to make my first attempt at journalism and hope the brothers who have any news that might be interesting to the members at large will please let me have it each month and so assist in spreading news and useful information. I will assure them that their efforts will be appreciated. This being the beginning of the term I will give you a list of our new officers. They are a fine set of men and I am sure that at the end of the term the local will be satisfied with their labors in its behalf.

President—J. S. Meade.
Vice-President—R. G. Tatem.
Recording Secretary—L. Fowler.
Assistant Recording Secretary—W. Ferguson.
Financial Secretary—W. A. J. Gusscott.
Assistant Financial Secretary—H. C. Smith.

Treasurer—S. Meredith.

Press Secretary—J. C. Sommer.

Inspectors—J. Kiefer, B. C. Hilliard.

Foreman—Charles Free.

Trustees—C. Bergendahl, W. S. Wright, J. Burrows.

Executive Board—J. S. Meade, L. Fowler, W. A. J. Gusscott, S. Meredith, H. Denton, C. Fithian, W. W. Zackey, R. G. Tatem, Jr., C. Bergendahl, W. Ferguson and H. Eckstein.

Arbitration Committee—L. Fowler and J. S. Meade.

Alternate—H. Eckstein.

As there is not an abundance of work here I would advise wiremen to stay away from Philadelphia for the present.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. SOMMER,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 103.

BOSTON, MASS., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

At our last meeting we initiated eighteen new members, and as we had as many applications read, we expect at the next meeting to be able to report a greater increase. No. 103 has gained in numbers lately to such an extent that to-day we have a union of greater numbers than was ever thought of in Boston. We have drawn up an agreement which our committee has submitted to the contractors' committee. Our committee so favorably impressed the contractors' committee by their able arguments that they have been asked to appear at a meeting of the contractors. From present indications we feel sure that something will be done with this agreement, and before long any man coming to Boston will have to carry a paid-up card.

We frequently hear it said, from the preacher in the pulpit to the political boss, that the American laborer is the best educated and best paid in the world. There is no doubt that he is better educated than the majority of laborers of the old countries, but that is as it should be, as he is a part of the vast machinery of the most progressive country on the globe.

But there is such a thing as having knowledge of a kind which when applied to his condition does not improve it in the least.

He may be a first-class workman, and bright in many ways, but he does not seem to understand that the only thing which he, in his position as a workman could applaud would be the building up of his union to such a degree of efficiency that it could deal with the capitalist on an even if not a better basis. He should also know that he cannot well call himself educated until such time as all laboring people of the country are a unit and affiliated in one great national body. When such a condition is possible he can without fear of contradiction say he is educated. While we agree that he is better educated than the majority of laborers of the old countries, we cannot agree that he is better paid. It might appear to some that he is from the fact that he sells his labor for a greater price, but if we investigate the matter we will find that the capitalist whose education has taught him to combine and form trusts has forestalled him and the money for which he sells his labor has not the purchasing power it should have.

Let us take for example the Chinese coolie, a laboring people whom everybody looks upon as the cheapest laborers and the least educated people on earth. I say that everybody looks upon them as the cheapest laborers. But is this so? From statistics we find that they receive what is equal in our money to twelve cents a day, and that it costs them only from three to six dollars a year for food. Now consider the wages of the electrical worker, which we will average of \$2.50 per day. He cannot live for less than 50 cents a day, and I doubt if there are many who can exist on that. As he has to eat every day in the year his food bill will amount to \$182.50; he works but about 310 days, so his wages amount to \$775. It will readily be seen that he spends close to 24 per cent. of his earnings for food.

The coolie whose wages amount to \$37.20, and an average cost of food of \$4.50, only spends about 13 per cent. of his earnings. In the above statement I have only tried to show the difference in the cost of food in proportion to wages, but the comparison could be continued, and would show like differences in clothing, fuel, and all the necessities of life. We might say with their low standard of education they do not need as much food, clothing, and the different

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things which we have come to call necessities, but the fact remains that they live and could by the amount of wages spent save a greater per cent. than the more enlightened workman.

The education of the American worker has brought about a standard of living which has increased in greater proportion than his wages. Why didn't the wages increase? We may offer many explanations for this, but to the writer it seems as if the capitalist has improved his time and perfected his organization to such an extent that he can dictate to the partially organized labor forces.

In last month's WORKER some of the press secretaries advocated assessing each member of the I. B. E. W. 50 cents a month to be held as a general strike fund. As this would amount to a vast fund and could only be drawn for one purpose, I think we would have, in a short time, strikes all over the country brought about on the least provocation, by the different locals, knowing that they would be taken care of for a certain time. As all these strikes could not possibly succeed we would have many disrupted Locals, which would offset the good which might be accomplished by the successful ones. There is another way we might use such an assessment, simply by each Local collecting it as an organizing fund, use it for that purpose only, get all the workers in the locality in, and then we would have no fear of that menace to labor organizations, a lost strike. It must be clear to everybody that with perfect organization all just claims of the workman could be settled and strikes would be an exception rather than the rule. Labor organizations can do no better than to follow the example of the trusts. They united with a purpose to control certain goods, though there were many outside of their organization, men who might be called capitalistic scabs, they kept true to their purpose and finally overcame all opposition. Having won they were then in a position to dictate prices and reimburse themselves for the losses sustained in their fight. Now, why can't we do the same? If every man in our organization would only bring in another we would soon be a power, and could dictate in many matters.

F. J. REARDON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 104.

BOSTON, MASS., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been some months since there has been a letter in the WORKER from 104, I thought I would scratch a few lines, and if you can find space in your valuable paper please insert them.

No. 104 is doing business at the old stand, No. 987 Washington Street. We corral strays once in awhile and rustle them through and stamp them with the union brand.

We installed a new set of officers at our last meeting and I think they are a likely lot of officers. I feel sure that if the members will take an interest and attend the meetings and help the officers we have chosen we will have a successful term; but if they stay away from the meetings, only coming once a month or so to pay their dues, and a lot not doing that, but staying away and criticising the officers, we can't expect to accomplish much. Now, boys, don't stay away from the hall. You all know where it is. It has not moved since you were there last. We have been having some lively meetings lately; lots of discussions, and some warm ones. Now, boys, don't be backward, but come up and get acquainted with our new Financial Secretary. He will be there smiling over the top of his desk, waiting to take your dues and put a nice little stamp on your dues card. Say, boys, you want to get some of those picnic tickets to put out among your friends. We are going to hold a picnic on August 23. Any brothers from out of town will be made welcome. We are going to have games and contests and a good time in general.

It is with regret that I write of the loss of our esteemed brother, James Millet. He was a man esteemed by all who know him. He was a staunch union man, who lived up to the principles of unionism in his everyday life. He was held in great esteem by his fellow workmen, and will be sadly missed by them. Brother Millet passed away on June 9, after a short illness. The remains were taken to Sherbrook, Canada, for interment.

Our staff of officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Leod McLeod,

Vice President—William Reid.
 Financial Secretary—F. H. Judson.
 Recording Secretary—H. McInnis.
 Treasurer—D. McDonald.
 Trustees—D. McLean, Alex Campbell,
 George McDonald.
 Inspectors—A. S. Young, James Elsworth.
 Foreman—James Tanner.

Work around Boston is good at present.
 All the linemen are at work as far as I
 know.

I am very glad to hear that Brother Dike-
 man is getting along so well. I hope we
 will see him around again soon.

Well, Mr. Editor, hoping you will find
 room in your valuable WORKER for part of
 this at least, I will ring off. Wishing all
 the brothers success, I remain

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE L. WILLEY.
 Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 108.

TAMPA, FLA., July 3, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 108 is enjoying ordinary prosperity
 at this time, but would advise all brothers
 to remain away at present, as there are quite
 enough men in town to fill all jobs, as the
 Peninsula Telephone Company, which has
 been building an independent system, is near-
 ing completion, many of the boys will prob-
 ably be leaving town within the next two
 months.

The Martin Syndicate, which has been
 "going to start up" for several months past,
 has not, as yet, broken ground.

One strike against the Tampa Electric
 Company (one of the Stone & Webster con-
 cerns), is still on, and, with the assistance
 of three scabs and several "bum grunts,"
 who can only manage to get up a pole with
 the assistance of a forty-foot ladder or a
 tower wagon, are getting on as might be
 expected under such circumstances.

Brother Hank Quinlan, of No. 176, who
 nearly lost his life here several months ago,
 was out in charge of a gang Tuesday last,
 the first work since his accident.

Brother L. W. Kelly, one of the squarest
 men we have ever had among us, was the
 victim of a fierce assault at the hands of
 Ed Purcell, a lineman in the employ of the

Peninsular Company. Kelly's friends claim
 the assault was cowardly and entirely un-
 called for, as his assailant is much superior
 physically and used a hand-axe, with nearly
 fatal results. Brother Kelly is now getting
 along nicely under the care of the Tampa
 Sanatorium. His assailant is in jail, failing
 to give \$1,000 bond.

At our last meeting the following officers
 were elected for the ensuing six months:

President—John Vaughn.

Vice President—H. G. Folan.

Recording Secretary—Ed Fitzgerald.

Inspectors—Russell and Carter.

Foreman—Herb Woodford.

Trustees—Goldthwaite, Elliott and Thiat.

Press Secretary—Ed. DeLeon.

Quite a number of the boys who have been
 working upon a toll line for the Bell Com-
 pany, are leaving town this week.

During the month past we have initiated
 three candidates, and have before us three
 applications for membership. We feel that
 108 is doing well for a small Local and ex-
 tend our best wishes for success and pros-
 perity to all sister unions.

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD DELEON,
 Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 109.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been elected Press Secretary I
 will try and let the Brotherhood know how
 things are here by the Father of Waters.

The Iowa Telephone Company has quite a
 gang of men at work rebuilding, and have
 just installed a central energy system. The
 Independent Telephone Company that se-
 cured franchises in the Tri-city is laying
 conduits in Rock Island and Moline, but
 they are not using any wood walkers yet.
 As there is a union clause in each franchise
 none but those with the little card need
 look this way, as 109 intends to see that
 it is in full force. As this is my first at-
 tempt I will ring off, and if this does not
 find the waste basket I will try and do better
 next time.

Fraternally yours,

F. J. GARWOOD,
 Press Secretary.

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Local Union No. 114.

TORONTO, ONT., July 9, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Local 114 was not heard from in the June WORKER and as I have been elected to take Vice-President Hurd's duty as press secretary, I will write a few lines to let the brothers know we are still alive. We were disappointed that there was no word about our strike in the June WORKER, but we are glad that only one traveling brother, unaware of our trouble, was unfortunate enough to arrive in Toronto during the month.

The strike affected only the shopmen and wiremen in our local. The shopmen had all kinds of trouble to put up with, and after four weeks' fight had to surrender and return to work under the old conditions, although the wiremen did their best to help them win. The wiremen are still out. This is the sixth week, but we have only had one deserter, which I think is a good record, considering the support we have had so far from the Grand Officers, which has been nothing up to date, except the few encouraging words we received from Grand Treasurer Sheehan when he visited us.

We have been organized in Toronto for over two years, but this is the first time we have made any demand on our employers to improve our trade, which has been in a very bad condition. We have run up against troubles we never dreamed of, but we are just as determined now as we were the day we came out, to get what we have demanded, and I don't think there is a Local more deserving of support than Local 114, as a better lot of union men would be hard to find anywhere.

We would advise all traveling brothers to keep away from Toronto for awhile, if they are looking for work, but we are always glad to welcome any brother who may find it convenient to visit us, and give us a few words of advice and encouragement. We hope Organizer Brother Kennedy will give us a call some time.

I would like to compliment you for the publishing of the two leading articles in the June WORKER. They are all right. So are the letters from the press secretaries of Locals 13, 55, 56, 230, 61, 64, 68, 142, 9, 137. I

would advise the brothers to look them up in the June WORKER and read them.

I think the members of Local 114 will agree with me in endorsing Brother Fish's idea of having literature printed explaining the reasons why a non-union man should join our organization. It would help us in convincing them that it is their duty to be with us.

We ask any local or brother who has any evidence of our right to conduit work to ship it along to Toronto, as we have to fight this question with the plumbers here. We know it is electric work and we are not going to rest until we get it. So we ask everyone to help us. Recording Secretary, W. C. Clark, 346 Sackville Street.

Arrangements are being made by the Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and London locals for a grand picnic and games to be held on Saturday, July 9, at Island Park, Toronto. We hope everyone will do their best to be present. We send Marconigrams to all Locals, inviting all the brothers to join us. If they go astray, come anyway. Hello, 111, get your Santos-Dumont ready; we will be looking for you. Hoping to see this published, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 121.

DENVER, COLO., July 3, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Once more the time has arrived when all good patriots are getting ready to celebrate our independence. There will be any number of picnics and other skin games to relieve us of what is left, but owing to the late Building Trades strike, there is not much left, I judge.

Local No. 121 started in the second half of this year by installing the newly elected officers for the next term:

President—Dave Reed.
Vice President—Ben G. Wheeler.
Financial Secretary—F. J. Curigan.
Recording Secretary—James M. Murray.
Press Secretary—J. M. Klein.
Trustee for six months—Jack Palmer.
Inspector—Tom Mannix.
Foreman—M. Curigan.

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These are all tried brothers, and we are sure of having the officers in the chairs on meeting nights.

Work is not very brisk at present, and whether the consolidation of the Lacompe Light Company with the Denver Gas and Electric will improve the condition any we can't tell as yet.

Brother O. H. Barney went to New Mexico to take charge of the place vacated by Brother Mannix. Good luck to you, Brother Barney.

Brother C. S. McDermott, of Trinidad, is reported sick.

Denver is a poor place for scabs to thrive in, as one Thomas McLoughlin found out recently, as all the men and foremen refused to work with him. I understand this fellow had a recommendation a yard long from the Silver State Electric Company, a concern he scabbed for during the late lockout of 68, and who dropped him quicker than a hot iron after the settlement of that lockout. You may draw your own conclusion!

As it is getting late and the youngest line-man is getting restless, I will cease writing to take up the paternal duties of floorwalker, and remain as ever,

Fraternally yours,

J. M. KLEIN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 122.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 3, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, we are still in the swim at Great Falls and everything is going smoothly here. The boys all take great interest in the business of the union now. We are starting to prepare for our dance January 1, 1903. We expect to have the biggest time we have ever had. Our dance last January 1, 1902, was the best that ever took place in Great Falls. The hall was not large enough to accommodate all who came, but we'll run our dance from 9 p. m. to 7 a. m. at our next.

We have had quite a few floaters here during the past month, but they all failed to be paid up to date, so we passed them all by. If they get the reception every place that they got here they will get paid up before they go very much further.

The following officers were elected last Thursday evening:

President—D. D. Barnes.

Vice President—J. D. Livingstone.

Recording Secretary—C. W. Todd.

Financial Secretary—George Riley.

Treasurer—William Daniels.

Press Secretary—M. Potee.

Foreman—C. W. Kiser.

Inspector—A. W. Greor.

Trustees—William Holtzberger, C. Kiser, J. Thompson.

So hello to all wandering hikers.

M. POTEÉ,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 137.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The strike in Troy is settled, and things are all O. K., and they are getting \$2.75 a day and straight time and time and a half for overtime, and the boys won in a manly way. There is plenty of work for good men with the green ticket, and it must be good, you know, and if not please keep moving fast, and don't stop here in this part of the country. A few of the boys stood it alone, and won out in a short time in a successful way. Anyone coming this way should leave other people's tools behind them, and not take them with them.

We received badges for Labor Day, and they are something fine. We expect to turn out in a large body.

GEO. J. SCHWER.

Local Union No. 140.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have just been elected Press Secretary and am not yet posted in the workings of the office I trust the brothers will excuse this letter.

Local No. 140 is in a good, flourishing condition. New members are coming in as fast as can be expected under the condition of things in this city. From now on I believe we will build up much faster, as the strike which has been on since April 1, in James F. Burns' shop is now a thing of the past. Mr. Burns has signed the union scale. This now makes this city entirely union in

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our craft. This is certainly something Local 140 can feel very proud over.

Only one short year ago wiremen were working ten hours a day and for anything they could get, from \$7 per week up. Now eight hours and \$2.50 for same. The trouble heretofore in this city has been that any one could do wiring; boys and young men would work in the General Electric Works for a few weeks or months and come out and go to work wiring houses with no knowledge of the business, no care for the safety of the buildings thus wired. This was an easy matter to accomplish, as no inspector was to see after the work, competition among the contractors for work was so great that prices for work were forced away down, and the natural result was that the wiremen must work for small pay. Again, some contractors in the business knew nothing about their business, whether the work was right or wrong, and cared less; the only question asked when you applied for a job was how cheap you would work; nothing about your qualifications as a workman, as quantity and not quality was what they wanted.

But a change has come, and Local 140 is to be thanked for this change. The older brothers of 140 have worked hard to accomplish this end and the proof of their labors is showed in the signing by Mr. Burns of our agreement of union scale of wages and making his shop a union one.

Everything in Schenectady seems to be union, in fact this good old city will have nothing but union labor, and it is much better so, as is proved in our business. A much better class of work is done by getting a better class of workmen to do the work. The owners of buildings are more satisfied. They can see the difference in the class of work done. All this is to be charged to Local 140.

Now, to the brothers of 140 and others: While our condition has been bettered let us not forget that we have a duty to perform for the sake of our union. Show to our employers that the union workman is better than the non-union, that they are more careful, more attentive to their work, and give full value for money received; that we seek not only to better our financial condition, but also to better their financial affairs

by giving better satisfaction in our work. Our last meeting was quite interesting, as it was installation of officers night, also we had the honor and pleasure to have with us Brother F. J. Sheehan, Grand Treasurer, and he gave some good and wholesome advice, which the brothers will no doubt follow.

Brother Sheehan shows by his earnest work in the cause of labor that he is the right man in the right place. We hope to see him with us in the future, and can promise him a hearty welcome. We certainly had a good time; something to eat, something to smoke, and a little to quench our thirst. Brother Smith says he is sorry he can't drink anything, but wait until the next time we have a smoker, and he will pay up for it.

The committee on smoker deserve thanks for their work, as they certainly did nobly.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood, I remain

Faternally yours,

JOHN J. DOWLING,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 143.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The time has come when I suppose I must greet the readers of the WORKER as the newly elected Press Secretary of 143. My letter this month must of necessity be very short, as there is very little doing here at present.

A couple of brothers from Erie, Pa., dropped in here last week. I have been unable to get their names, but I understand they are going to stay with us for a time, and will be in the employ of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Electric Railroad in building their extension to Jefferson.

Word reached us a few days ago that Brother Frank Bisbee was at Pittsburg sick. We hope to hear that the brothers of that city are giving him the very best they can, as Frank is "true blue."

The electric light company is doing considerable repair work here at present. The Home Telephone Company will have a little extra work when they get ready to cut over

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into their new office, but are doing but little now.

Hoping I may be able to give you something of more interest next month, I am

Fraternally yours,

W. G. McCORKLE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 149.

AURORA, ILL., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It is with pleasure that I send a few lines to the ELECTRICAL WORKER, but I am afraid my letters will lack the interest I find in reading the others from different Locals.

I have nothing special to mention about Aurora, as we haven't come to a settlement with the Conklin Construction Company about the scale of wages for the year commencing July 1, 1902, and ending July 1, 1903, but hope to make it a union job in the three local districts of Aurora, Elgin and Joliet.

We have about enough work to keep the home boys busy. The Chicago Bell is still away from us. They refuse to recognize the Local.

Wishing success to all Locals, I remain
Fraternally yours,

JULES L. QUIRIN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 151.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 3, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the time has arrived for all Locals to have one little piece in our Journal, I will endeavor to do my part. Everything is booming in our part of the country at present, especially in the way of swelling our organization and forming others.

We have had with us Brother Kennedy, Grand Organizer, for the last month, and hope that he may stay with us for another one, if not longer. He could not be in a place in this whole brotherhood that needs a man like him more than we do. He has done lots of hard work and has much more ahead of him.

We have the coast pretty well organized—that is, we have a Local in almost every town that could support one. But what we want is a man to do something in the large cities. We have a very large field here.

The trimmers are not in line as yet, nor are the station men in line. Brother Kennedy informed me that he has sent for a charter for them to go in together for the present, which will make a large Local. He has also met a majority of the trouble men (switchboard) of the Sunset Telephone Company, whom he expects to have go into No. 6.

We have about doubled our membership in the last eight months, and are taking them in from three to six every meeting night.

We installed our new officers last night. We will give our first annual picnic on July 13, which we expect to make a grand success. It will be held at Fern Brook Park.

Brother Kennedy expects to go to Sacramento and other towns as soon as he can get away.

I am glad to see that No. 116 is in the land of the living, and hope that they succeed in their demand, as well as No. 61.

Fraternally yours,

L. C. E.

Local Union No. 162.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

OMAHA, NEB., July 6, 1902.

Having been duly elected to the office of Press Secretary I shall do all in my power to keep a letter in each issue of the WORKER.

All the brothers are working, but I would not advise any one to come here. Local Unions Nos. 22 and 162 can feel proud of the fact that we now have an assistant city electrician who is a good union man and a member of No. 22. A scab thought he had the position sure, but he now has another think coming. We are certainly putting these scabs on the run.

Any floaters coming this way can find Business Agent Russell at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge.

T. J. WILSON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 168.

MOBILE, ALA., July 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Things are in a bad shape in Mobile. Our strike is not settled yet. Brother Lockman will be with us soon. Linemen, stay away from Mobile until further notice.

Yours respectfully,

H. C. RAWLINGS,
Press Secretary.

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Local Union No. 172.

NEWARK, OHIO, July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Another feeble effort on my part I trust may bring a letter to the WORKER in time for our next issue. Well, things are humming here this season—plenty of work for everyone that wants it, and more expected. Both telephone companies are rebuilding. It makes one feel good to see the boys hustling.

I am glad to say that the picnic given on June 15 by the Electrical Workers was a grand success in every particular, and all enjoyed a good time and we also realized a nice sum for our treasury.

Our meetings are becoming more interesting, as we have some grand good union brothers and many traveling brothers, such as James O'Brien, of Sandusky, and Faraha, of Columbus, and others who are true union, and who would push nobly to the front in defense of a worthy brother. We are sorry to say that we have one who has shown the cloven foot and proved to be a traitor of the blackest type.

During our recent misunderstanding with the telephone company concerning our scale of wages, in which we asked all legal holidays, we were very careful to observe that this so-called brother sat idly by and had nothing to say. The company signed, but the manager was a bitter opponent to unions, and says they are a detriment to any man, and the employers are entitled to all holidays. A member, none other than your humble servant, observed the Fourth of July as a holiday. The next morning he was told by the manager that he had no further use for him, while his man Friday took a sneak and boasted that he could get Brown's situation and would. He worked all day on the Fourth, and this was the result. He got up in our last meeting and admitted that he had said and done things to undermine and injure a brother. He denied nothing; and now, brothers, there must be steps taken to guard against such foes. We band together as a laboring class for protection against the capitalists of our land that are daily placing us under bondage worse than slavery. I admire a man that will come up and frown and let you know he is not your friend, not one that will stand back with a

smile, and at the same time a serpent in his bosom seeking to sting you in the dark; and any man that can degrade himself in such a manner must stop and consider he is only laying up heartaches for the future.

I once knew a young man who went over 300 miles to undermine another—a lineman—and to take his position at less wages, he being single and the other one married. However, he learned on the day before that the young man was coming, and that the manager was to keep silent until he could see if the young man could fill the place; but on the day before he arrived the other one resigned his position and gave him all the chance he wanted, and the consequence was he remained two weeks, when they discovered he could not fill the position, and was asked to resign. But before he had the opportunity he fell and broke both legs, and he has not and never will be able to do any more line work. While a manager or company may smile on such a principle, God does not. How true are the words of Brother Edward Hilton, of Local 137, when he says a criminal guilty of murder may be sent to the electric chair, and thousands of dollars spent to convict and perhaps more be used to free him, but the poor lineman may lose his life in honest toil by the same deadly current. Volumes are not written about him. Almost every day you will hear of some poor lineman being hurled into eternity without even time to speak a word or look upon his loved ones, and still we have in almost every city a humane society for the protection of dumb brutes, and you are not allowed to let a horse stand out in a storm unprotected; if so you are subject to a fine, and such cases are readily reported. But how about human beings who hang suspended fifty or sixty feet in the air, working hard all day through rain, wind and sleet until when they get down they are wet through and through, or their clothes frozen. What does the humane society do? Nothing. The public must have good service even though it be at the sacrifice of human lives.

Now, brothers, unless we work together hand in hand and endeavor to break the shackles that have bound us so long, it will remain so, and instead of seeking to harm these brothers who endure these hardships,

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let us extend the hand of fellowship one to another.

Should this reach Brother John Ryan, of Pittsburg, his old friend James O'Brien, of Sandusky, would like to hear from him. Address James O'Brien, care of C. U. Tel. Co., Newark, Ohio.

As I have written at some length, and am a little late getting this in, I will close, wishing abundant success to all Locals.

Fraternally yours,

CLARENCE F. BROWN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 178.

CANTON, OHIO, July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No. 178 is not dead. The absence of our Corresponding Secretary accounts for our not having anything in the June WORKER.

We are having pretty good times here at present, everybody working, and it looks bright for a good summer.

Last Wednesday evening was meeting night, and the boys turned out well. The addition of a new name to our membership roll shows that we are not quite in a trance.

There is a bunch of Bell men here that ought to be in line, and we mean to get them.

Our best wishes to old 39, Pat Ryan, Cy Gechter, Joe St. Alban, and others.

The election of officers has not taken place yet, but by next meeting night we expect to start out strong. I would like to hear from Harry Callaghan if he is not too busy.

Fraternally yours,

PETE J. STAFFORD.

Local Union No. 189.

St. LOUIS, Mo., July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 189 had election of officers June 27. A few new ones took the helm of our ship, but the course will be kept as started and the destination unchanged. We have elected them in a brotherly way, and bear allegiance toward them as before. This is the only way to success. An officer of any organization, knowing he has the good will of each and every member with him, will work and discharge his duty cheerfully and with spirit, and the results can't be otherwise but accordingly.

I wish and hope this to every local in our Brotherhood. Snobbish appearance in meetings should be a term impossible for any electrical worker to be accredited with. The rest of people will treat us according to our conception. If we appear as gentlemen we will be treated as such, and if not, then we have the right to demand just recognition; but on the other hand, if we sow the wind, what will we reap?

We have a few candidates on our list for initiation, and while it goes rather slow, we unerringly see the time before us that every trimmer of electric lamps in St. Louis will belong to our local. That this means another advance step of civilization only a union man can appreciate.

Fraternally yours,

E. D. E.,
Press Secretary.

St. LOUIS, Mo., July 5, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

"Ignorance is a calamity," says Brother Fish in the April WORKER, and he advises further on, to provide for literature to enlighten those who are ignorant. Brother Fish is right in his assertion, and I consent. Give us literature, if of the right kind, it will be a great help for the organizer and for the individual worker. The capitalists do not like labor literature, for they say "Ignorance is bliss" (for the laborer), and if a capitalist says this it must be right, for capitalists are in general "smart" and "honest" people! Now, I for one always believe in the opposite to the capitalist. Not so very long ago a St. Louis judge issued an injunction against striking workingmen, forbidding them to speak to those who kept working. If you hand the scab a printed sheet and he takes it the injunction falls flat. Of course the police may interfere, but if the case is handled right they can do very little. If the judge includes (which they generally do) the distribution of "agitating" printed matter, then the poor union man is at the end of his wits. "Ignorance" then is a "calamity" for the workingmen, but bliss for the capitalist, for the workingmen did vote the wrong man into office.

The workingmen are so ignorant that they don't see the real obstacle. Nobody can trim my own lamps as well as I can, and I would

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let nobody trim them for me, if I am able to do so. If I am not able, then somebody else will trim the lamps I used to call mine, and he will feel the same as I stated above.

The motto, therefore, is: Look after your interest yourself! A workingman must go to the polls and *vote for his own men, who know what is ailing the working class, not like they have been, "for injunction."* Union men, *just think of it, struggle 364 days in the year against their bosses, and on the 365th they vote the boss and his tools into office, and cry "hurrah" for the fine gentleman;* but this gentleman sits down from that very day on, *working out calamities for the ignorant!*

Brother Editor, do your utmost to see that we get what Brother P. C. Fish advised, for it will do a lot of good! But please agitate, a little only, for the kind also, of which we are so much in need, and of which I spoke.

Fraternally yours,

E. D. EMME,

Local Union No. 201.

APPLETON, WIS., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

During the excitement of the Fourth of July I almost forgot a letter to the WORKER, but still hope to be able to get it in in time.

Work up here is still about the same—nothing much doing. We had election and installation of officers since my last letter. They are as follows:

President—F. J. Constantine.

Vice President—J. Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer—U. J. Denester.

Recording Secretary—C. J. Mackey.

Press Secretary—James Hickey.

Foreman—John Tempest.

We re-elected nearly all the old officers, which shows the confidence reposed in them by all the members.

There is an effort being made to organize a Central Trade body here. There is to be a meeting of the committees from the different Locals to decide it in the near future. Will let you know in my next letter what success they have met with. We received a report from No. 83, of Milwaukee, stating the brothers have gone out for more wages and less hours. Wish you every success, brothers.

The telephone and electric companies have had their own way in this State for a long time. It is time to stir some of them up and let them know we are not satisfied with the present scale of wages—\$2.25 per day and ten long hours. It's too little, too little.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood, I am

Fraternally yours,

JAMES HICKEY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 205.

JACKSON, MICH., July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I sit down this warm evening to tell you what news there is. We are all able to eat and drink our beer. We had a fine turnout the Fourth. There was a nice parade, taking us and the other locals. The brothers working for the new company had a swift game of ball the other Sunday. The Liners and the Ground Hogs played. The score was 30 to 8 in favor of the Liners. Beer was plentiful. We expect a large crowd here Labor Day, and we are making great arrangements for that day. Everyone, I think, will turn out. It will be to their interest to do so. We are having some fine crowds at meetings, but it is awful hot. The boys all turn out, for they are interested in it. The new company is rushing business here. They are expecting to have things in full force by the 15th of August, and I think they will. We have presented an agreement to the new company and to the old company also. We don't know how they will take, but the new company manager thought it was all right, and said he would do all he could for the boys, but the old Bell manager didn't say much about it. He said he would look it over and write in and see about it, and that is all he said about it. We struck for \$2.50 per day and straight time and time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays and nine hours per day. We have election of officers next Thursday evening. We send our best wishes to all brothers. The new members are coming in all the time, and we are going to have the biggest day here Labor Day that Jackson ever witnessed. The unions in this man's town are about 5,000 strong, and are coming all the time.

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Well, brothers, as this is all I think of at this time I will say adieu.

F. G. CUMMINGS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 209.

LOGANSFORT, IND., July 5, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I missed getting a letter in last month's WORKER I will try and have it there on time this month. As there is plenty of work here for first-class liners, if they want to drop around this way, but they must have a good up-to-date card.

The Home Telephone Company is looking for a few men and there are two interurbans building out of Logansport at the present time.

We were all glad to have Brother Al Wheeler come back to Logansport, for he is a union man all the way through. Brother Pug Beal went through here on his way to Marion to take charge of the construction work for the Marion Telephone Company.

Brother George Gilsinger missed a meeting night at the Local to take the glad hand of a lady to say he would work in union for her. We all wish George and wife a happy and prosperous life.

Brothers, don't forget that Logansport Trades Assembly is going to have a Labor Day celebration, and you are all invited to come to Logan on Labor Day.

Brother Rosco Jones is so that he can get out in a carriage and ride around with a little help. How we would like to see him at our meetings again, for he was there at all meetings regularly.

Brother Ed Seaman, of Marion, Local No. 153, fell from a pole and struck a step. He is getting along very nicely at the hospital.

Fraternally yours,
C. CLUGSTON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 210.

CAIRO, ILL., July 4, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As this is the Fourth of July, a day we celebrate and lay business aside for a few hours, I will endeavor to let the brothers know that Local 210 is still in existence, and that the Press Secretary, who has been sleep-

ing for many moons, has finally awakened.

Our Local has been in existence for ten months, and the first accident to mar our record and cast a gloom over the brotherhood happened June 25. Our genial and well-liked Financial Secretary, Frank Neil, while in the discharge of his duties as trouble man for the Cairo Telephone Company, had the misfortune to fall from a cable pole a distance of twenty feet, shattering his right thigh and breaking both wrists. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he has good quarters and the best of medical attendance. At present he is getting along as well as anyone could under the circumstances, but according to the doctors' verdict it will be at least two months before he is able to get out. Our managers, Messrs. Speed and Garmon, have left nothing undone to make him and his comfortable. Work is slack here at present without any indications for any change for the better, and the brothers at present employed here expect a lay-off about the fifteenth. So, Brother Globe Trotter, you can just cut Cairo off your visiting list for awhile at least, unless you happen in, which in that case we have so far been able to take care of men with a paid-up card.

Our meeting nights have been changed to every Thursday night; have very good attendance and a great deal of interest is taken. We have some men here that it seems we can't do much with, especially the C. U. and light men. We are affiliated with the Central body here, and are giving non-union men some trouble, as the light men have been turned down on two jobs the past week by the carpenters, plumbers, and painters. So I am of the opinion that at that rate they will soon want to get in line if we are willing, but I have found that a person who has to be driven into a union doesn't make a very good member.

Since our last meeting we have taken into the order brothers Ed Wilson and Lawrence, both men of good standing, and we know they will make good members.

As I think I have scribbled enough for this time, I will close with best wishes to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
MARTIN CRAYTON,
Press Secretary.

JUL 1902

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the Press Secretary has omitted an important item to my views, I will try to make it known. Brothers, I want to give you a little knowledge of one W. P. Mansfield, who has for the past two years been foreman for the Cairo Telephone Company, at this place, but at present his address is unknown. Up to the present time he was a member of this Local, and claimed to be a union man, but from general appearances one couldn't have told it. But to come to the point. I will just state that he is on the beat proper, having beat bills of every description at this place, and two board bills amounting to some \$35 or more. Brothers, I will just state that the union is better off without such men, and the quicker we get them out of the union the better. He is about twenty-four years of age, about five feet eleven inches tall, red complexion, dark brown hair, stoop-shouldered. So, brothers, look out for him and treat him as he deserves. Hoping this will find space in your valuable paper, I am

Fraternally, yours,

L. L. CAMPBELL.

Local Union No. 216.

OWENSBORO, KY., July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I beg you to excuse the oversight shown by Local 216 in electing me to the office of Press Secretary, but suppose I will have to make the best of it.

Well, things are still in a bad way here as far as the Cumberland Telephone Company is concerned. We have been locked out now something over two months, but have not lost hope by any means. To the contrary, we think everything is progressing in a favorable way for us.

The company has some scabs in here, but if they don't soon remove them this burg will become depopulated.

To begin with, on June 15th two little boys, about nine or ten years of age, got hung on a guy which was snubbed two feet from the ground, crossed with an alternator. They were burned from head to foot, but fortunately it didn't kill either. On the 19th one of their best men, of about ten days' experience, got on a hot one, fell and died. On the 26th the superintendent was shot by

a foreman whom he had discharged for some cause. We were very sorry to hear this, as we don't believe in that way of doing business. Although Mr. Hunter has been very hard on us, he has our sympathy, and hope he will have a speedy recovery. I haven't been informed whether his assailant was a union man or not, but hope not, for we do not wish for that to happen in our ranks.

You can see from the above that the company is having trouble of its own. I hope it will be a lesson to them, for we only ask what is just, and that is what we must have before we return to work. There have been a few narrow minded men, I am sorry to say, but not many.

Well, we have been with the company for a few days, and I heard just now they had come to terms. They agreed to put the men back at \$2.50 per day for ten hours, which the men accepted, so that settled this struggle, but not altogether to my satisfaction.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—Mostyn Martyn, 110 Maple Street.

Vice President—Clarence Smith.

Recording Secretary—R. L. Woods, 815 Cherry Street

Financial Secretary—Ed Wilke, Home Telephone Company.

Foreman—William Potts.

Trustees—William Potts, Clarence Smith.

I see by the WORKER that No. 9 has at last won out, which they justly deserve. I noticed also that Brother Sheehan has a little surplus after paying for Brother Burnett's artificial limb. I would suggest that this money be given to Brother Wright (Old Crip), who no doubt can make good use of it.

Well, this is about all I can stir up for the present, so I will close by wishing all members success.

Fraternally yours,

C. G. KERN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 228.

FRANKLIN, PA., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

A few words to let the brothers know that Local 228 is still alive.

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Brother W. Guy passed from our midst on the 9th of June by blowing himself up with dynamite.

At our last meeting we decided to have our charter transferred to Oil City, as quite a number of the boys are leaving here and most of the brothers are located in Oil City. We held a special meeting in Oil City to-day, and the boys turned out very well.

I cannot give you the list of our officers this month, but I will have it for next month, as we have election of officers next meeting night, July 12.

Work is not very brisk here at present.

As there is very little news this month, I think I will ring off with the best wishes to all brother fixers, and remain

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES MANN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 222.

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 5, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Not seeing anything in the Worker from 222, and as I have just been elected press secretary I feel under obligations to write. While 222 has been silent in the Worker, we have not been silent here. We are doing business, and getting along fine. Our membership is increasing, and we are getting things our way. We have had considerable trouble getting all wire companies in. As yet the street car company is out, also Postal Tel. Co., but we are all O. K., and all the boys working, doing fine. All other unions in the city are with us to a finish, and when we hear of a scab he goes P. D. Q. by request. The painters, carpenters, and plumbers, are ever ready to stop and wait until a scab can get his grip packed. So, boys, 222 is flourishing, and wish all locals success. We meet on Thursday evening at Labor Temple. Come up, boys.

Fraternally yours,
W. E. WILLIAMS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 242.

DECATUR, ILL., June 29, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, Brothers, I am sorry to say there is nothing doing yet, but when there is I will let you know.

Pat Crow says "hello!" to Shorty Purple, wherever he is, and would like to hear from him.

We all say "hello!" to Roy Wilson, wherever he is.

We would like to see something in the Worker from No. 203 next month.

Well, I guess I will "ring off" for this time.

CHAS. OWENS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 126.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 2, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been elected press secretary for the first time, I will try and let our other brothers hear from 126 once a month, at least.

We are getting a few new lights in our circuit. They are slow, but sure.

Brother Woods left us to take a job in Dallas, Texas. You have to carry the green goods to work for him. No. 69 show him and he will go you one better.

There were five brothers visiting us last meeting night, but could not learn their names.

Can some one suggest some way to get the stay-at-home brothers out to meetings. If they don't come I am going to mail them a Worker, so they will see how they have dropped behind. Members of 126, please come once a month, if nothing else but pay dues. Don't send it by a brother, but come and bring it.

The boycott is still on the Little Rock Tel. Company.

Work is not very good here.

The Street Car Company is doing new work. Brother Kelley, president of 126, is

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Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

foreman of the work, and they all carry the long green, or no go with him.

Wishing success to all our sister unions, I remain

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. JOBERT,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 225.

TOPEKA, KANS., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Local No. 225 has not had a letter in the ELECTRICAL WORKER for a month or two, I will write a few lines to let the Brotherhood know that we are still doing business. There is plenty of work around here for all the union men, and there are a few nons at work. I think we can handle them in time.

There seems to be a great many Brotherhood men through this town, and they all have the same cry "Lost card," but that is getting too old for No. 225. We have got one of that kind on our hands now, or have had; the city has charge of him now; goes by the name of Box Car Carney. I suppose the brothers will remember the name. He has no card of any kind that I know of. Mr. Carney and one of the local brothers could not agree on some subject, so they went to fight it out. When the smoke of battle cleared they both looked as if they had been through a sausage mill.

Any of the brothers traveling this way had better give this town the go-by, as there may be a battle here that would outclass Mr. Carney's. The Bell people have got some farmers here on two weeks' trial. These farmers are to be made trouble men and are supposed to work for two weeks for nothing, and the way things look now the manager for the Bell is going to depend on the linemen to post these idiots, but I guess he will get badly fooled. I think he has played horse with the linemen long enough. Brothers, there is lots of talk about an electric road from Kansas City to Topeka, and if it does go through it will make some work for the linemen. I think the union should control this work if possible. I think if Kansas City brothers and Leavenworth local would look out for their end we would take care of this end of the line, and between the three locals we could do some good.

I think we have had some scabs here at

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work. One was from St. Joseph, Mo., and we got rid of him in about a week. We are keeping a close watch on the other one. He says he worked in Houston, Texas.

We are letting two brothers loose from this union, both with good cards and both good union men. Brothers, if you meet them give them a hearty grasp, because they are all right. One is Brother D. C. Piatt, our Financial Secretary; the other one is Mr. Adams. With best regards for the brotherhood we remain Local No. 225.

W. J. McLAUGHLIN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 237.

LORAIN, OHIO, July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It would be obviously unwise to attempt to tell the good that has already been derived from the organization of our new local in Lorain, but we can truthfully say that the outlook never seemed brighter than it does today.

We cannot help but feel a pardonable pride in the record we have made so far, having organized less than four months ago, with twenty-eight charter members, we now have about seventy (70) brothers in good standing.

Although we have as yet no agreement with the companies employing electrical workers, the boys will always find that the little slip of pasteboard is a very essential requisite toward securing a job and the friendship of the members of 237.

Our meeting nights are the first and third Thursday nights of each month, in the I. O. O. F. Hall, on Broadway, where any worthy brother will always find a hearty welcome.

Yours fraternally,
F. M. SCOTTON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 246.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, June 8, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

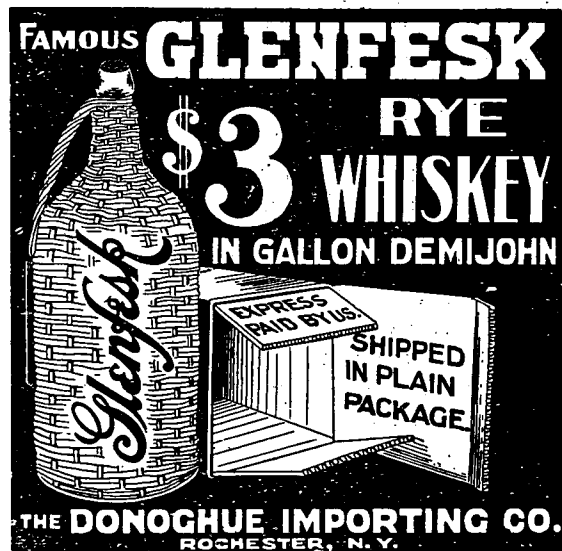
As I have but two days left to write this

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I will not get to tell all the news from here.

Everything is hustling along and a good chance for some of the brothers around here on street car work.

Our Local here needs a good stirring up to get them awakened, and attend the meetings more regularly.

Well, as I don't know anything else to write on, I will close, wishing all brothers success as we have at present.

Fraternally yours,

E. D. R.,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 248.

CHILlicothe, OHIO, July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, another moon has made her appearance, and finds the boys of No. 248 working.

The job is just now on the wind-up, and the boys are beginning to look out for another land of fragrant flowers.

With saddest regret we inform you that our most esteemed Brother W. S. Gettle met his death on board a boat going from Milwaukee to Chicago. Although Brother Gettle's sad death has cast a gloom over our Local, we give it all over into the hands of the One All Omnipotent, and say, "Thy will, Oh Lord, be done."

We still hear from Brother Dan Rall. He is sending us candidates for initiation. You are good as gold, Old Kentuck. Go ahead. We appreciate your good work.

Well, hoping this will reach you in time to be in your most worthy Journal, I remain

Fraternally yours,

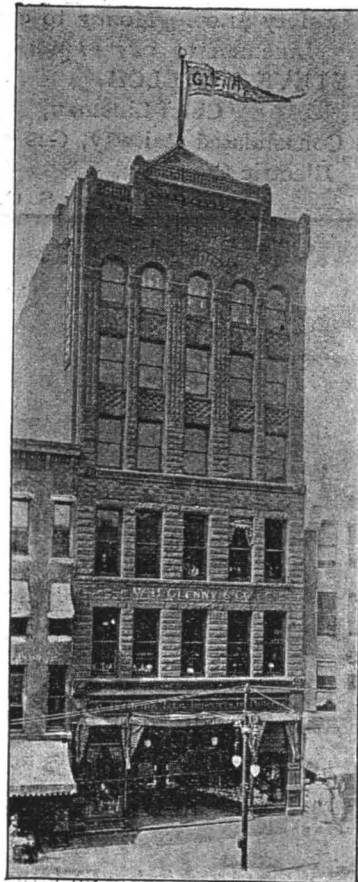
ED C. BENJAMIN,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 258.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The time for another letter to our valuable Journal has arrived, and though as a scribe



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ROCHESTER, - - NEW YORK.

I am a failure, I will do the best I can to let the Brotherhood know how we are getting on.

We have got things running smoothly now—new members being initiated at every meeting. Last month we had the pleasure of adding fourteen new members to the list, and soon expect to have the few remaining members of the craft on the inside.

I tell you, brothers, we are in the business to stay. Providence will soon have a Local to be proud of. We have hired a new hall in the Stanley Building, on Washington Street, to hold our meetings, and expect all the brothers to show up on Friday nights and do their talking in the hall, as "curbstone meetings" don't go with us.

At the semi-annual election of officers, Friday, June 21, all the officers, with the exception of one trustee and one inspector, were re-elected, and it is needless to state that they are all capable and willing workers, every one of them.

The inside men of 99 are still out in this city. They are making a good fight for their demands and expect to win out in the end. We wish our brothers every success.

The labor organizations of this vicinity are beginning to get next to themselves in regard to a workingman's right to vote and the way the registration officers were kept busy during the past two or three weeks is a sign that there will be something doing next election.

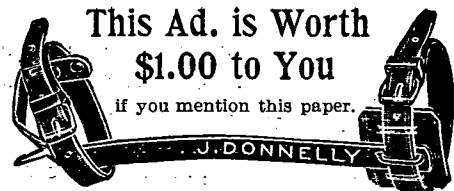
Well, brothers, I have told you about all I know of in these diggings, and if there is space enough, will insert a bit of poetry by Brother Spellman, that expresses the sentiments of 258.

There is a place called Union Town,
At least so runs the fable,
Where everything they buy or sell
Must bear the Union Label.

The bread that's sold in Union Town
Will make men strong and able
To keep the town in its renown,
And bears the Bakers' Label.

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The men of Union Town all smoke;
To the pioneer craft they are true,
They see each brand has on the box
The Cigarmakers' Label Blue.

A lineman reached this Union Town,
His stomach was quite light;
And the first old rounder that he met
Was the Indian, Old Dan Wright.

Says Dan: "You better fill your tank
With something good to ate,
And when you finish don't forget
Local 258.

Will close, wishing the Brotherhood every
success. I am

Fraternally yours,

JAMES COWLEY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 259.

SALEM, MASS., July 6, 1902.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As this is the second time that I have had
the pleasure of writing to your valuable

paper, I will try and make it as interesting as
I can, but there is not much of interest going
on in this district this month.

In reading the ELECTRICAL WORKER I see
that the East is far behind the West in the
matter of wages and hours and the electrical
workers of this section are away behind all
other trades in the way of organization. It
is almost impossible to get them to join
when they can see the great benefit derived
by other trades in the way of wages and
hours by being organized. The electrical
workers are as a rule an intelligent, studious
class of mechanics, but in the matter of or-
ganization they seem to be very indifferent.
To use a slang phrase, they are "thick," and
cannot seem to see that it is for their own
good to be thoroughly organized.

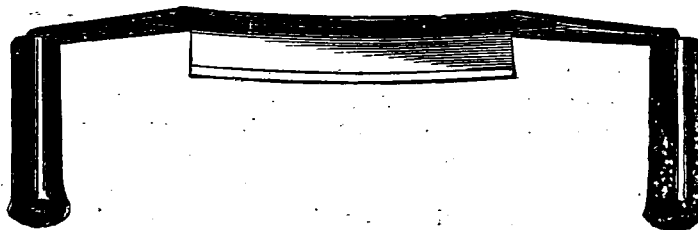
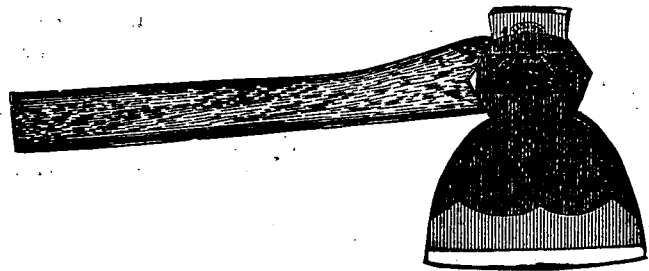
Perhaps I have dwelt long enough on this
subject, but I will say a few more words in
closing. If every one of the members in this
part of the country would make himself a
committee of one and bring in at least one
new member, our membership would be



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JUL 1902

double by the first of September. Let every member put his shoulder to the wheel and work with a will and see if we cannot bring the East up on an equal footing with our brothers of the West.

We are a small organization as yet, but are steadily growing, taking in new members at every meeting.

We have changed our meeting night from once a week to once in two weeks, the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

Business is fairly good in this locality.

I will close, wishing the unions all over the country a grand success.

Fraternally yours,

F. A. CORKER,
Press Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed brother, P. F. Bayle; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a union we bow in meek submission to the will of an all-wise God; and be it further

Resolved, That we have lost a good and faithful brother, who was possessed of a character beyond reproach, worthy of confidence, honor and justice, and his family a kind and loving son and brother; be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in their affliction in the loss of one who was a devoted brother and an upright man; and it is further

Resolved, That we drape our charter as a token of respect, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, a copy be sent for publication to the ELECTRICAL WORKER, and daily press, and a page be set apart in our minute book and these resolutions inscribed therein.

E. B. SAWYER,
S. A. STROUT,
J. C. CRONLEY,

Committee.

Local Union No. 96, Worcester, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to call from us our esteemed Brother H. C. Perrine; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have lost a most worthy brother, who had all the confidence and respect of his fellow man, and his family a loving husband and son; be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted wife and parents our sincere condolence in their hour of sorrow; and it is further

Resolved, We drape our charter for a period of thirty days as a token of respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife and parents of our deceased brother, a copy be sent for publication to our official journal, and the same to be placed in the minutes of our next regular meeting.

H. W. HALLOWAY,
F. F. MILLER,
T. B. SPELLISSY,
Committee.

Local Union No. 68, Denver, Colo.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed member and brother, William P. Murphy, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to his widow, and a copy forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

WM. J. REDDINGTON,
ALBERT VAN JEANKLE,
H. G. FOX,
Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst one of our most esteemed brothers, one who was glad and willing at all times to help bear the burdens of his fellowman, and a most loyal member, Brother William McCoy, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., bow in humble submission to Divine Providence, knowing that he has left an impression in our memory that we will ever cherish, and we tender to his bereaved children our heartfelt sympathy.

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**When Ordering Your Supplies,
Don't Fail to Specify for "Ham's"**

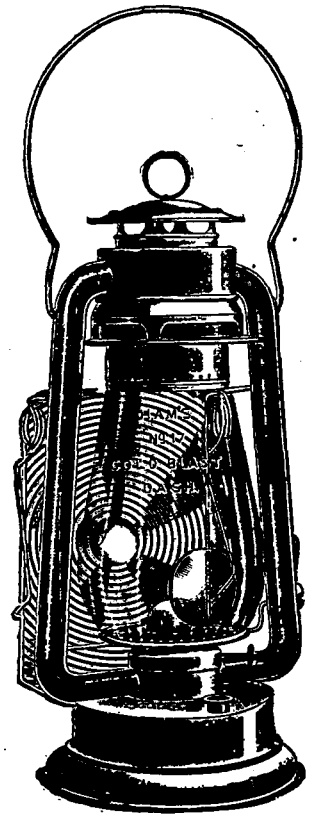
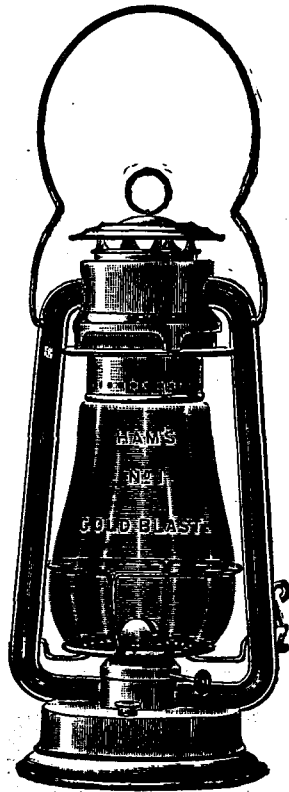
LANTERNS.

**Best Material and
Perfect Workmanship**

We illustrate a Lantern and
Dash Lamp that can't be beat
for general use. They give an
immense light and are ABSO-
LUTELY WIND PROOF.

All our goods are strictly
GUARANTEED.

We sell to the jobbing trade
only.



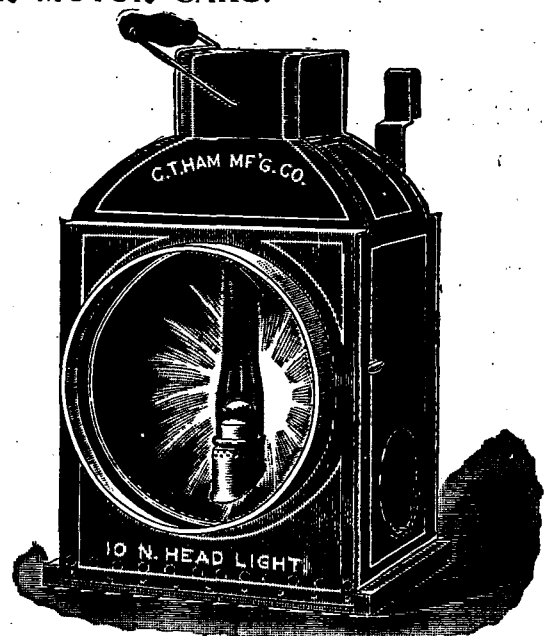
Ham's Ten-Inch Motor Lamp, FOR CABLE OR MOTOR CARS.

The best oil Headlight on the
market.

Strongly made and nicely
finished.

Regular Locomotive Headlight
Burner and Silver-Plated
Reflector.

Will quote prices direct on
this lamp.



C. T. HAM MFG. CO., - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

thy in this, their sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother, and that they be published in our official Journal,

WM. J. REDDINGTON,
ALBERT VAN JEANKLE,
H. G. FOX,
Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Wm. M. Foster, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., do hereby express our most heartfelt sympathy for the loss of such a genial brother and a noble companion; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents and spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty (30) days.

WM. J. REDDINGTON,
ALBERT VAN JEANKLE,
H. G. FOX,
Committee.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo., the following was adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to call from our ranks our esteemed friend and brother, George Nichols, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Local Union No. 233, do bow in humble submission to the will of the all-wise God; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; also, a copy sent to be published in the Electrical Worker.

GEO. S. BADEAU,
CHAS. ELLIOTT,
S. M. KELLOGG,
Committee.

WE SELL
A LARGE VARIETY OF

Tools Used In Electrical Construction

MATHEWS & BOUCHER,

26 Exchange Street,

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Help Wanted

There is an urgent call for electricians—not *tinkers*, but trained men. If you are a wireman, become a better one. If you want a new position, get after it. Don't *think* about it—*act*. Mark **X** opposite the position you want, and send this advertisement to us *with your name and address*. We'll tell you how we can train you and help you get the position.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire Underwriters' Inspector
<input type="checkbox"/>	Expert Interior Wireman
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electrical Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manager of Electric Plant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Telephone Engineer

International
Correspondence Schools

BOX 1029, SCRANTON, PA.

JUL 1902

Whereas, It has pleased God, the Father Almighty, to again send His messenger, death, into our midst and remove another esteemed brother, W. V. Johnson; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we sincerely mourn his absence and our loss, we do consider it a lesson and warning from Our Heavenly Father to be ready at all times, for we know not at what hour nor in what way the call may come from Him that giveth and taketh, in accordance with His wisdom; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved parents, brothers, sisters, and all others by whom he was loved; and further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days as a token of the esteem in which he was held by this union.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, a copy to our journal, and that they be spread on our minutes.

C. W. BREEDLOVE,
R. R. GRANT,
J. W. SMITH,
Committee.

Local Union No. 80, Norfolk, Va.

Whereas, The Ruler of this universe has removed from us our beloved and esteemed fellow worker, George F. Nichols, on the 17th day of June, 1902; therefore be it

Resolved, That the earnestness and zeal which he has exercised in our local union, by his service, contribution, and counsel, be held in grateful remembrance by us; and be it further

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of this local union and community; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved relatives in the hour of their deep sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this local union, a copy sent to the press, and, also a copy forwarded to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in

mourning for the next thirty days in memory of the deceased.

JOHN C. REED,
Recording Secretary.

Local Union No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.

KEEP AWAY.

To Workingmen:

Advertisements are being run in hundreds of eastern newspapers for the purpose of inducing carpenters, bench hands, millmen, machinemen, lathers, plasterers, hodcarriers, and, in fact, mechanics of all kinds, to come to Los Angeles, where they are promised steady work at big pay.

WARNING.

In conjunction with these advertisements, circular letters are being sent broadcast, in hopes of getting men to come here in order to disrupt the unions of this city and break a strike which is being waged against several planing mills.

Many of the merchants and manufacturers of this city have organized themselves into an employers' association, for the purpose of destroying organized labor. This employers' association hopes to flood Los Angeles with workingmen that the struggle for jobs will be so keen it will result in the disruption of the unions and consequently reduce the wage scale now being paid.

The mouth-piece of this secret organization is the notorious scab Los Angeles Times. This infamous newspaper is engaged in a bitter struggle with the Los Angeles County Council of Labor and the International Typographical Union, and hopes, by aiding the employers' association, to break up the unions of this city and thereby save itself from destruction.

The advertisements and circulars being sent out by the employers' association are full of lies and misrepresentations. Do not be deceived by them.

Help us circulate this warning by furnishing same to your local newspapers.

By order of the

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
COUNCIL OF LABOR.

J. A. GRAY, President.
LEMUEL BIDDLE, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 1, 1902.

FROM BROTHER HEIM.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I am sorry to say that I have resigned my office as recording secretary in Local No. 239. I have been working in Harrisburg the last two months. I was in Williamsport on the 4th, and saw a few of the brothers, and they said they had not held a meeting for seven or eight weeks, as most of the boys are working out of town. There are only two or three left, and they thought it was all off with the local.

If you have any more business with No. 239 please write to Clayton Kitchen, as I don't know where I will be next, but I will always be a brother, no matter where I am, and if I go where there is a local I shall join it. Yours truly,

ALBERT HEIM.

Williamsport, Pa., July 10, 1902.

THE GAINER'S LAMENT.

If I had but a thousand extra plunks,
Or even five hundred, I mean,
I would hike away to the cooling lake,
With its waters deep and green.

I'd get away from the hum of the wires,
And let the trouble through the telephone
roam,
And never come back from the water and
woods,
Till the chilly nights drove me home.

I would fish and swim, and eat and sleep
All through the summer day;
I would listen to the summer birds,
And watch the chipmunks play.

I would try to forget the boarding-house,
Where I take my daily chew,
Likewise the voice of the landlady,
Asking for the board bill due.

Oh, I would have a bully time,
If I had a few extra plunks,
The fun I would have would be so thick,
You could break it off in chunks.

But here I must stay and plug along,
While the hotness hotter grows,
And the summer heat blisters my feet,
And galls my tender toes.

I only can dream of some cooler land,
And think some cooling thanks,
With nary a chance to realize,
Because I haven't the plunks.

D. FRASER.

Anaconda, Mont., July 3, 1902.

ATTENTION!

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Don't Forget

THAT THE

CARNEGIE'S GOLDEN KEY

TO

SIMPLIFIED ELECTRICITY

IN

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

JUST OUT, 1901.

Is the only Electrical work on the market that gives practical information on Motors, Dynamos and other Electrical subjects.

SAVE MONEY and time by sending in your order at once.

ONLY 25c. BY MAIL.

Address all orders to

H. W. SHERMAN,

103-105 Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. We eliminate all poison from the system so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. Parties can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills.

Our Magic Remedy has been many years in use and never failed to cure. Since the history of medicine a truespecific for Blood Poison has been sought for but never found until our Magic Cyphillene was discovered. This disease has always baffled the skill of most eminent physicians. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. \$500,000 Capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100-page book free.

Have You Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling, write

COOK REMEDY COMPANY,

1512 Masonic Temple,

Chicago, Ill.

COOK REMEDY CO.

JUL 1902
P. 95



HENRY LIKLY & CO.

Trunk Makers.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING SPECIAL WRITE US.

HENRY LIKLY & CO.

ROCHESTER, - - NEW YORK.

JUL 1902

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

TAKE NOTICE!

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

*Mixed. †Linemen. ‡Inside Men.
 §Trimmers. ¶Cranemen. ¶Cable Splicers.
 °Switch-board Men. °Automobile Operators.
 ?Shopmen.

†No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue. President, Steve Garrigan, 2514 Coleman street; recording secretary, H. Morrison, 6131 A Wagner avenue; financial secretary, H. Ellison, 5097 A Minerva street.

†No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Saturday evenings at Electrical Worker's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, F. Horton, 2028 Pine street; recording secretary, Jas. T. Brennan, 2416 North Sarah street; financial secretary, John I. Manson, 2802 Salena street.

†No. 3, New York.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, D. H. Armstrong, 350 De Graw street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, G. W. Whitford, 441 East Eighty-third street; financial secretary, M. R. Jarvis, 154 East Fifty-fourth street.

†No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at P. O. S. A. Hall, Carondelet, near Peridido street. President, Jake Seibert, 2741 Conti street; recording secretary, G. F. Selle, 2637 Conti street; financial secretary, Geo. Selle, 1241 Mandeville street.

†No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 404 Smithfield street. President, C. H. Camp, 65 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, Pa.; recording secretary, J. S. Haskins, 404 Smithfield street; financial secretary, A. S. Bovard, 404 Smithfield street; business agent, J. J. Zimmer, 404 Smithfield street.

†No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Myrtle Hall, Alcazar building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, A. E. Drendell, 89 Brosnan street; recording secretary, Robert A. Simons, 518 Diamond street; financial secretary, E. Schlessinger, 708 Geary street.

*No. 7, Springfield Mass.—Meets every Monday at Room 19, Court Square Theater building. President, J. J. Maloney, 18 Butler street; recording secretary, R. J. Binford, 266 High street, Holyoke, Mass.; financial secretary, D. B. Ahgreen, P. O. Box 81.

*No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.—Meets every Monday at Friendship Hall, corner Jefferson and Summit streets. President, J. J. Duck, 318 Sherman street; recording secretary, Jos. A. W. Billinslea, 1612 Madison street; financial secretary, L. J. Paratschek, 241 Park street.

†No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at Empire Hall, 148 West Madison street. President, William Hicks, 891 West Madison street; recording secretary, Jas. L. Collins, 5907 La Salle street; financial secretary, P. E. Cullinan, 1061 West Adams street.

*No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, Thos. Forbes, 3218 West Michigan street; recording secretary, P. M. Lans, 232 W. Maryland street; financial secretary, W. F. Clark, 17 South West street.

*No. 11, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schlitz bldg. President, J. J. Byrnes, P. O. Box 364; recording secretary, W. K. Eldridge, 18 Division street; financial secretary, W. J. McNellis, 80 Kingsbury street.

*No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets. President, B. A. Reeser, 419½ Santa Fe avenue; recording secretary, M. S. Bevan, 117 West Fourth street; financial secretary, C. S. Ketterning, 407½ Santa Fe avenue.

*No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—President, F. Didisch, 109 North Oregon street; recording secretary, S. Millison, Southern Electric Company; financial secretary, B. Harcourt, 705 Mesa avenue.

†No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday at 1000 Fifth avenue. President, Thomas Steen, 3788 Frazier street; recording secretary, D. Warman, 1000 Fifth avenue; financial secretary, Frank Steen, 1000 Fifth avenue.

†No. 15, Hoboken, N. J.—Meets every Friday evening at Hoboken, Fischer's Hall, 125-127 Hudson street. President, S. H. King, 1110 Garden street; Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, Jas. Morrison, 13 Nineteenth street, Weehauken, N. J.; financial secretary, J. Shillcock, 1110 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.

*No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Eighth and Main street. President, E. L. Mitchell, 608 W. Eighth street; recording secretary, E. E. Hoskinson, 406 Mary street; financial secretary, J. Ervin, 108 East Franklin street.

*No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets Saturday evening at Trades Council Hall, corner Farrar and Monroe avenue. President, John H. Wood, 292 Brooklyn avenue; recording secretary, A. H. Davis, 469 Sherman street; financial secretary, F. W. Stubenvoll, 497 Sixth street.

†No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Headquarters, 823 Central avenue. President, J. T. Byars, 1819 Norton street; recording secretary, G. W. Jones, 823 Central; financial secretary, W. K. Lamm, 1317 East Eighth street.

*No. 19, Atchison, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 710 Main street. President, F. J. Roth, Atchison, Kans.; recording secretary, Hugo Walters, Atchison, Kans.; financial secretary, Ed. Wentworth, jr.

†No. 20, New York City.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, M. L. Nickols, 92 Clarkson street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, J. H. Wright, 101 Lawrence street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, T. J. Convery, 193 Bowery, New York City.

†No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Elks' Hall, 232 North Ninth street. President, C. Stockleger, 114 North Thirty-second street; recording secretary, C. A. Brelsford, 4227 Pennygrove street; financial secretary, R. H. Keller, 1308 Drury street.

†No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday at Omaha Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, H. P. Kerr, 2245 North Nineteenth street; recording secretary, Charles W. Dutton, 1612 North Twenty-fifth street; financial secretary, T. D. Huhn, 1912 Dodge street.

*No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—President, H. W. Manning, 260 West University avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, H. Tubbersing, 447 West Central avenue.

*No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets every Tuesday at Halcomb's Hall, 43 Fourth street, south. President, Louis Foss, 616 Nineteenth avenue, south; recording secretary, J. M. Rust, 47 Eleventh street, south; financial secretary, J. J. Reynolds, 2316 Fourth avenue, south.

*No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at C. L. V. Hall, 626 Wabash avenue. President, James Nicholson, 1809 North Tenth street; recording secretary, Dean Bostich, 510 Walnut street; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 South Thirteenth street.

*No. 26, Washington, D.C.—Meets every Thursday, Royal Hall, Seventh and N streets, Northwest. President, E. Nothnagel, 916 P street, Northwest; recording secretary, H. Wartham, 3340 Fourteenth street, Northwest; financial secretary, George A. Malone, 48 L street, Northwest.

*No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Border State Bank building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, George W. Sutton, 711 West Saratoga street; recording secretary, G. W. Spillman, 602 Wyeth street; financial secretary, J. A. Connolly, 1728 North Bond street.

*No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Thursday night at Printers' Hall, 506 East Baltimore street. President, Wm. W. Welsh, 1520 Preston street, East; recording secretary, J. Carroll Wernig, 1864 North Stricker street; financial secretary, W. M. Reese, 2324 Parkwood avenue.

*No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribson building, corner Front and Broad streets; fourth floor; take elevator. President, Geo. Proffatt, 352 Brunswick avenue; financial secretary, Frank Jeffries, 22 Bank street.

*No. 30, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every Wednesday at Firemen's Hall, 1112 Vine street. President, J. M. Perry; recording secretary, F. A. Stinchfield, 558 Clark street; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street.

*No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Bricklayers' Hall, Axa Building, 221 West Superior street. President, E. J. Meagher, 216 West Superior street; recording secretary, C. W. Higgins, 216 West Superior street; financial secretary, M. A. Hibbard, care of Northern Electric Company.

*No. 32, Lima, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, South Main street. President, O. G. Snyder, 905 Bellefontaine avenue; recording secretary, W. C. Holmes, 110 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, E. Kraus, 706 North Main street.

*No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at Dushane Hall, Washington street. President, H. C. Aiken, 2 Ridge street; recording secretary, Paul Gaston, 203 Pitts street; financial secretary, H. C. Stockman, 291 1/4 Pitts street.

*No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 309 Liberty street. President, James Conger, 319 New street; recording secretary, Neal De Werth, 916 Smith street; financial secretary, C. MacKnight, general delivery.

*No. 35, Massillon, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Maso, Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, South Erle street. President, Frank F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

*No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at Federation Hall, J street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. President, M. A. DeLerr, 611 J street; recording secretary, B. Yarrick, 1124 I street; financial secretary, Fred A. Holden, 915 Nineteenth street.

*No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Union Hall, 747 Main street. President, F. J. Sheehan, 86 North street, New Britain, Conn.; recording secretary, M. Collins; financial secretary, J. J. Tracy, 58 Temple street.

*No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Tuesday at 199 Superior street. President, Edw. T. Mackey, 14 Arnold street; recording secretary, H. H. Linder, 163 Windsor avenue; financial secretary, Frank Estinghausen, 83 Prospect street.

*No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, F. J. Sullivan, 90 Woodbine street; recording secretary, C. W. Gechter, 898 Logan avenue; financial secretary, A. F. Cooley, 57 Tracy street.

*No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Friday night at K. of P. Hall, Seventh and Edmond streets, third floor. President, W. E. Noonan, 913 South Twentieth street; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 1710 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 734 So. 4th street.

*No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, Huron and Ellicott streets. President, G. C. King, 179 Waverly street; recording secretary, W. R. Rosenstengel, 179 Laurel street; financial secretary, L. Whipperman, 164 Peach street.

*No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, W. B. McCoy, 47 St. Vincent place; recording secretary, L. D. Lacey, 124 Mary street; financial secretary, C. Reame, 236 Miller street.

*No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Myers' Hall, corner Montgomery and East Genesee streets. President, F. H. Kenney, 307 Cedar street; recording secretary, W. M. Silliman, 119 Malcolm street; financial secretary, J. F. Williams, 243 Seneca street, Onondago Valley.

*No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, 90 State street. President, Michael Galitzdorfer, 304 Campbell street; recording secretary, Charles W. Brown, 9 George street; financial secretary, W. G. Carroll, 245 North street, Flat 4.

*No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Schwarts' Hall, corner Goodell and Washington streets. President, Frank Devlin, 177 Cherry street; recording secretary, A. J. Moss, 401 Bristol street; financial secretary, L. Dill, 118 South Division street.

*No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Thursday evening at Engineers' Hall, Wyman's Ex. building, Central and Merrimac streets. President, Geo. W. Conant; recording secretary, Geo. C. Smith, care Tacker & Parker, Middle street; financial secretary, J. H. Hight.

*No. 47, Sioux City.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Building Trades Hall, Rooms 423-424 Joy Block, Fourth and Jackson streets. President, Leon W. Tyler, 305 West Fifteenth street; recording secretary, W. D. Treloar, 317 Eleventh street; financial secretary, C. A. Biglins, 1623 Omaha street.

*No. 48, Richmond, Va.—Meets every Tuesday night at Washington Hall, Laurel and Carey streets. President, J. W. Evans, Gen. Delivery; recording secretary, E. A. Lindsey, 505 St. James street; financial secretary, W. S. Wev, 2319 West Main street.

*No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Labor Row, 187 Washington street. President, James Byrnes, 10 East Forty-sixth street; recording secretary, W. M. Hickey, 208 Cass street; financial secretary, M. J. Malloy, 528 Tremont avenue.

*No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 9 North Illinois street. President, Henry Christian, 103 East Main street; recording secretary, A. Weinel, 15 East C street; financial secretary, D. Mallinson, corner A and Jackson streets.

*No. 51, Reading, Pa.—Meets at Harugari Hall, 48 South Sixth street. President, L. U. Bowman, 215 Spruce street; recording secretary, E. P. De Turk, 183 Second avenue, West Reading; financial secretary, Walter F. Black, 633 Moss street.

*No. 52, Newark, N. J.—President, C. Smith; recording secretary, J. O. Sharp, 144 Penn avenue; financial secretary, H. Sayre, 144 Penn avenue.

*No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, 255 North street. President, C. A. Swager, 622 Forster street; recording secretary, R. E. Bleyer, 255 North street; financial secretary, Carl A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

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*No. 54, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, 121½ East Town street. President, J. A. Pilger, 2493 Medary avenue; recording secretary, J. C. Lang, 221 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, Wm. Creviston, 486 East Mound street.

*No. 55, Des Moines, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, Seventh and Locust street. President, A. R. Morse, 1033 West Fourth street; recording secretary, Fred A. Wallace, 810 Tenth street; financial secretary, Chas. Laffin, Thirty-ninth and Woodland avenue.

†No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets first, third, and fifth Mondays at C. M. B. A. Hall, 721 State street. President, J. P. Hanlon, 201 West Fourth street; recording secretary, J. J. Reid, 1309 Sassafraz street; financial secretary, E. H. Brooks, 241 West Twenty-first street.

*No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets Saturdays, Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West, First street, South. President, Ralph Blar, P. O. Box 402; recording secretary, P. J. Goodro, P. O. Box 402; financial secretary, C. J. Reading, Box 402.

*No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets every Friday night at Crick's Hall, corner Third and Falls streets. President, R. A. Rawson, Home Tel. Co.; recording secretary, F. L. Baird, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, C. J. Quackenbush, 268 Third street.

No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.—Tel. Wiremen.—Meets Mondays at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue; President, Wm. L. McForley, 2810 Randolph street; recording secretary, M. D. Callahan, 1533 A. North Jefferson avenue; financial secretary, Wm. M. Walsh, 1362 Goodfellow avenue.

*No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets first and third Saturdays at K. of P. Hall, Alamo Plaza. President, J. F. Wellege, 1009 South Alamo street; recording secretary, W. A. White, 229 West Commerce, care W. G. Shuwirth Co.; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubock street.

*No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday at Council of Labor Hall, 438 South Spring street. President, W. A. Woodis, 2009 East First street; recording secretary, F. C. Van Cleave, 702 South Grand avenue; financial secretary, C. E. Smith, 773 Ceres avenue.

*No. 62, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at Finn Hall, northwest corner public square. President, John Fletcher, 333 Mercer street, Youngstown, Ohio; recording secretary, Wm. Cavanaugh, 371 Summit avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street, Youngstown, Ohio.

*No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, corner Second and Liberty streets. President, John Burns, New York and Pennsylvania Tel. Co., Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Warren, Pa.

No. 64, New York, N. Y.—Station Men.—Meets every Friday at Schnetzen Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, N. Y. President, H. L. Meyer, 111 East One hundred and Twenty-third street; recording secretary, W. T. Fernandez, 500 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street; financial secretary, Chas. Lanahan, 298 West One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh street.

*No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, E. A. Cherry, general delivery; recording and financial secretary, W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box 846.

*No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets first and third Mondays at Caledonian Hall, Texas avenue. President, C. T. McIntyre, Citizens' Telephone Company; recording secretary, A. G. Thomas, 12 New Orleans streets; financial secretary, W. H. Willson, Citizens' Telephone Company.

*No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades' and Labor Hall, Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. President, O. L. Preston; recording secretary, L. S. Hull; financial secretary, J. M. Redmond, 313 South Fourth street.

†No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at Room 512, Charles block, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, C. E. Jackson, P. O. Box 614; recording secretary, Henry Teele, Box 614; financial secretary, T. B. Spellissy, Box 614.

†No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 383 Main street. President, A. Kramer, 124 Cora street; recording secretary, R. S. Carmack, 143 Crockett street; financial secretary, J. P. Coughtry, 178 Cabell street.

*No. 70, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fairley & Lampman block. President, Taylor D. Chunn; recording secretary, W. Ross; financial secretary, E. F. Steen, P. O. Box 684.

*No. 71, Lancaster, Pa.—Meets every Sunday morning at A. F. of L. Hall, South Queen street. President, P. Lawrence, 336 Green street; recording secretary, J. Lawrence, 551 Rockland street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connors, 446 South Christian street.

*No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Franklin street. President, C. G. Davidson, 115 North Fifth street; recording secretary, C. F. Maus, 1215 Baylor street; financial secretary, J. E. Caple, 108 North Sixth street.

*No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets every Monday Central Labor Hall, First and Post streets. President, W. A. Davis, 1204 College avenue; recording secretary, M. McCain, 1503 Mallon avenue; financial secretary, E. A. Ross, Sixth and Magnolias streets, P. O. Box 635.

*No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays at office of City Superintendent of Fire Alarms. President, Daniel Bahmer, 509 Wilson street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 610 Olmstead street.

*No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets every Saturday, at Electrical Worker's Hall, corner South and Main streets. President, H. B. Warner, P. O. Box 402; recording secretary, P. J. Gooddro, P. O. Box 402; financial secretary, C. J. Reading, P. O. Box 402.

*No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets first and second Saturdays at Sons of Veterans' Hall, 137 Commercial street. President, J. E. Willis, 4121 Thompson avenue; recording secretary, J. W. Dean, 1506 South E street; financial secretary, J. M. Dean, 1506 South E street.

*No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic Temple, Second and Pike streets. President, A. Wagner, 305 Pike street; recording secretary, G. W. Davis, 2035 Fifth avenue; financial secretary, G. W. Walten, 222 Sixth avenue, North.

†No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and Fourth Fridays at Fitzgerald's Hall, corner Halsted and Adams streets. President, J. E. Kaiser, 504 Armour avenue; recording secretary, H. Lind, 249 West Erie street; financial secretary, George Foltz, 975 Clifton Park avenue.

†No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, Samuel Young, 525 Cedar street; recording secretary, V. S. Whitney, 236 West Onondaga street; financial secretary, John Walsh, 220 Hawley avenue.

*No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets Tuesdays at Electrical Workers Hall, 268 Main street. President, R. R. Grant, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, Harry Jackson, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, J. W. Smith, P. O. Box, 232.

*No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday at 220 Lackawana avenue. President, D. Lavery, 313 Mulberry street; recording secretary, Gail Bonham, 813 Linden street; financial secretary, T. B. Sturdevant, 905 Cedar avenue.

*No. 82, Henderson, Ky.—Recording secretary, Tinsley Rudy, 327 Second street; financial secretary, Arthur Quinn, 318 North Elm street.

*No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, Wm. Brazell, 384 Cass street; record-

ing secretary, H. F. Johnston, 1312 W street; financial secretary, O. Walloth, 471 South Pierce street.

†No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Outside men—Meets every Tuesday at 23½ South Brand street. President, G. T. Chaffin, 13 South Brand street; recording secretary, E. M. Gandy, 108½ South Forsyth street; financial secretary, A. R. Rodgers, 206 S. Forsyth street.

*No. 85, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Can.—Meets second and fourth Friday at Dawson Block, Queen street East. President, Ed. M. Rickinson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Can.; recording secretary, Harry Lamberton, Sault Ste. Marie; financial secretary, Chas. J. Onley, Sault Ste. Marie.

†No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Durand building, 58 Main street, West. President, James Gibson, Hotel Savoy; recording secretary, L. J. Ferner, 204 Fulton avenue; financial secretary, A. Denniston, 3 Baldwin street.

†No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Friday at G. A. R. Hall, 37 Market street. President, F. Houston; recording secretary, W. Hull; financial secretary, W. Peer.

*No. 88, Savannah, Ga.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Hall, Whitaker and Broughton streets. President, W. D. Claiborne, P. O. Box 316; recording secretary, J. T. Finnegan, P. O. Box 316; financial secretary, F. Hudson, P. O. Box 316.

*No. 89, Akron, Ohio.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at Bricklayers' Hall, 168 South Main street. President, George Burgoon, 145 Benjamin street; recording secretary, F. F. Loomis, 111 Viaduct; financial secretary, Fred Bien, 126 Dayton street.

*No. 90, New Haven, Conn.—Meets every Saturday night at Forester's Hall, 781 Chapel street. President, Sam'l Johnson, 63 Derby ave.; recording secretary, Frank Horan, 247 Lombard street; financial secretary, W. J. Dobbs, 73 Lafayette street.

*No. 91, Easton, Pa.—Meets First and third Sundays at Odenwelders Hall, Seventh and Northampton streets. President, Edward Welch, 123 South Fourth street, Easton; recording secretary, Tilghman A. Martin, 308 Wilkesbarre street, Easton, Pa.; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street, Easton, Pa.

*No. 92, Hornellsville, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at I. O. G. T. hall, corner Main and Broad streets. President, C. M. Kelly, 33 Broad street; recording secretary, C. A. Smith, lock box 473; financial secretary, D. D. Smith, lock box 473.

†No. 93, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Worker's Hall, 23½ South Broad street. President, George Foster, 54 Larkin street; recording secretary, L. L. Barnes, 159 Nelson street; financial secretary, J. J. Peters, Edgewood, Ga.

*No. 94, San Diego, Cal.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Council of Labor Hall, corner Fifth and G streets. President, Sam McGovern, 422 Kearney avenue; recording secretary, Egbert C. Bangs, 320 Logan avenue; financial secretary, George E. Stewart, 857 Seventh street.

*No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, A. L. Downing, S. W. Mo. Light Company; recording secretary, J. A. Woodson; Missouri-Kansas Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Charles Nelson, box 461.

*No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday at 419 Main street, room 19. President, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street; recording secretary, W. F. Heath, 419 Main street; financial secretary, J. Torkelson 419 Main street.

*No. 97, Mt. Vernon, O.—Meets every first and third Saturday, at Lightning Club Hall, corner Main and Gambler streets. President, Howard Chase, East Hanetraneck street; recording secretary, Frank D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. Layman, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

†No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and

Cherry streets. President, Mort B. Gleeson, 972 North Sixth street; recording secretary, Chas. Sid Andres, 304 Odd Fellows' Temple; financial secretary, Louis F. Spence, 1538 Manton street; business agent, Chas. Sid Andres, 304 Odd Fellows' Temple.

*No. 99, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Building, 63 Washington street. President, S. E. Sanborn, 82 Trask street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 447 Washington street; financial secretary, R. A. Joyce, 10 Howard avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

*No. 100, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Tuesday over Florida Cafe. President, E. J. McDonnell, 225 Stuart street; recording secretary, J. O. Barnwell, 401 West Duval street; financial secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 722 West Monroe street.

†No. 101, Middletown, N. Y.—Meets first Saturday in each month at Times Building, Center and King streets. President, Charles Cunningham, 109 East avenue; recording secretary, Chas. Carvey, 22 Grove street; financial secretary, Charles Schaefer, 30 Cottage street.

*No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Oakley Hall, 225 Paterson street. President, E. J. Clancy, 37 Ward street, recording secretary, V. Graglia, 348 Straight street; financial secretary, W. H. Cross, 84 Sherman street, Passaic, N. J.

†No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Arcade Hall, 7 Park square. President, John J. McLaughlin, 213 Maverick street; recording secretary, William H. Sullivan, 123 Hudson street. Boston financial secretary, Ernest H. Chase, 19 Allston square, Allston.

†No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Machinists' Hall, 987 Washington street. President, Leod McLeod, 12 Wesley street, Somerville, Mass.; recording secretary, Hugh McInnis, 97 Pine street, Cambridge, Mass.; financial secretary, T. H. Judson, 388 Warren street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

*No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trade and Labor Hall, 17 Main street east. President, John Mitchell, 138 Breadbrane street; recording secretary, W. J. Griffith, 266 Catharine street, north; financial secretary, Chas. Fry, 114 Ferguson avenue, north.

*No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Textile hall, over 20 East Third street. President, K. W. Spenser, 230 Crosby street; recording secretary, Fred D. Tiffany, 205 Jefferson; financial secretary, W. Torrey, 44 Park street.

†No. 107, Louisville, Ky.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Reeb's Hall, 516 Fifth street. President, Charles Kincaid, 2319 West Broadway; recording secretary, John Magness, 2231 Brook street; financial secretary, John Stone, 2109 Stratton avenue.

*No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Monday night at Armory Hall, Lafayette street bridge, West End. President, W. R. Clarke, 1907 Nebraska avenue; recording secretary, George A. Bethellmew, Morgan street; financial secretary, J. L. Brown, 1708 Tampa street.

*No. 109, Davenport, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Lahrman's hall, Second and Ripley streets. President, George Weatherby, care of J. S. Ellis, flat G, Warner Flats; recording secretary, W. C. Bloom, 108½ East Fourth street; financial secretary, James Dallner, 202 East Fifth street, Davenport, Iowa.

*No. 110, Sandusky, Ohio.

*No. 111, Honolulu, Hawaii.—Meets first and third Fridays at St. Antonio Hall, Vineyard street. President, Wm. Gitt, Hawaiian Electric Company; recording secretary, Carl Taylor, P. O. Box 545; financial secretary, R. J. Berger, Hawaiian Electric Company.

†No. 112, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Tuesday at Odd Fellow's Hall, Jefferson streets, between First and Second streets. President, Ed. Clements, 523 West Market street, or Bosler Hotel; recording secretary, Thomas Burns, 523 Chestnut street; financial secretary, Thomas Reddington, Capitol Hotel.

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*No. 113, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Friday at O. A. H. Hall, over Voorhees' store, 22 South Tejon street. President, G. G. Macy, 17 W. Costilla street; recording secretary, H. H. Van Dusen, general delivery; financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, Box 1057.

*No. 114, Toronto, Can.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Richmond Hall, 27 West Richmond street. President, Charles H. Smart, 575 Delaware avenue; recording secretary, W. C. Clark, 346 Sackville street; financial secretary, K. A. McRae, 102 West King street.

*No. 115, Austin, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, R. N. Leok, 709 Cong. avenue; recording secretary, B. F. McKaughan, 1504 Sabine street; financial secretary, B. F. McDonald, 200 East Sixteenth street.

†No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Brent's Hall, 534 South Spring street. President, T. Storie, 1412 East Twenty-first street; recording secretary, H. V. Eaton, 1106 West Jefferson street; financial secretary, E. H. Fleishman, 1339 Union avenue.

*No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays, at Trades Council Hall, Room 31, Spurling Block. President, A. N. Soper, 719 Highland avenue; recording secretary, W. C. Beardsley, 259 Ann street; financial secretary, John O'Rourke, 476 Locust street.

*No. 118, Dayton, O.—Meets Thursday nights at Dister Post Hall, North Main street. President, J. H. Sheets, Wiloughby street; recording secretary, Charles Reiter, 911 West Third street; financial secretary, J. W. Hott, 2 Stanley street.

*No. 119, Fall River Mass.—Meets second and third Thursdays, at Crosson's hall, Market square. President William A. Kell, care of Auto Tele. Company, New Bedford, Mass.; recording secretary, A. P. Adams, 290 Ridge street; financial secretary, George E. Kimball, Fall River, Mass.

*No. 120, London, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, Frank Stevens, 189 Wellington street; recording secretary, J. G. Rushton, 12 Napier street; financial secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street.

†No. 121, Denver, Col.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles Block, room 202, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, David Reed, 135 Archer street; recording secretary, James McMurray, 2916 Arapahoe street; financial secretary, F. J. Currigan, 1118 Twenty-seventh street.

*No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.—Meets every Thursday at Foundry Union Hall, 16 Second street north. President, D. D. Barnes, care of Telephone Company; recording secretary, C. W. Todd, P. O. Box 885; financial secretary, George Rieley, P. O. Box 385.

*No. 123, Wilmington, N. C.—Meets every Monday at Bank Building, Front and Princess streets. President, A. H. Weedon, Wilmington Gas Light Company; recording secretary, E. C. Horton, 503 South Sixth street; financial secretary, W. W. Thigpen, 719 Princess street.

†No. 124, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, Tremont street, between Market and Mechanic streets. President, W. D. Cumming, 1405 Twenty-seventh street; recording secretary, G. A. Collier, 2112 Winnie street; financial secretary, F. W. Gillman, 2211 Post Office street.

*No. 125, Portland, Ore.—Meets every Wednesday at Arion Hall, Second and Yamhill street. President, A. Mills, 207 Fourth street; recording secretary Thomas Synnot, Bar Hotel; financial secretary, F. E. Wooley, 81 Thirteenth street.

*No. 126, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets every Tuesday at Trades' Council Hall, southeast corner Main and Markhem streets. President, T. M. Kelly, 1314 Worth street; recording secretary, Chs. Lobert, P. O. Box 472; financial secretary, C. M. Milham, Edison Light Company, Traction Company.

*No. 127, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Meets last Friday in each month at New Rochelle, N. Y., 8 Lawton street. President, R. H. Johnson, 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawton street; financial secretary, J. C. Irwin, Greenwich, Conn.

*No. 128, Alton, Ill.—Meets every Monday at Nissbitt Building, Second and Market streets. President, Edgar Rice, 330 Bluff street; recording secretary, J. A. Martin, Haagan Building Second and Pinso streets; financial secretary, W. E. Mumby, 11 Eastern street.

*No. 129, Nashville, Tenn.—Meets every Monday at B. T. C. Hall, 327½ Union street. President, C. Snider, 401 Church street; recording secretary, L. L. Berry, 214 South High street; financial secretary, Jno. B. Plain, 150 North College street.

†No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Thursday at Finnan hall, 618 Gravier street. President, L. V. Lindsey; recording secretary, Wm. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, T. J. Preston.

†No. 131, Traverse City, Mich.—Meets second and last Tuesdays in month in C. S. P. S. Hall, South Union street. President, Frank Alvord, 340 East Front street; recording secretary, H. E. Maillat, City Tel. Co.; financial secretary, W. L. Porter, Mich. Tel. Co.

*No. 132 South Bend, Ind.—Meets first and second Wednesday at Federal Labor Hall on Mich. street and North Jefferson. President, J. E. Perry, 1214 Washington street; recording secretary, R. W. Miller, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, F. E. Hudson, Colfax and Michigan streets.

†No. 133, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday night at Armstrong Hall, 200 Randolph street. President, W. Walters, 209 Labrosse street; recording secretary, L. A. Berg, 164 Locust street; financial secretary, H. Chapman, 521 Champlain street.

†No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night, Building Material Trades Council Hall, 124 S. Clark street. President, Samuel Grimblot, 647 West Harrison street; recording secretary, Geo. O. Johnson, 1250 West Van Buren street; financial secretary, W. A. Cummings, 124 South Clark street; business agent, T. E. Lee, 124 South Clark street.

†No. 135, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Monday at A. P. A. Hall, corner Broad and State streets. President, J. H. Brister, 50 Fountain avenue; recording secretary, F. L. Morris, 223 West Broad street; financial secretary, N. Mountford, 20 Poplar street.

*No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Tuesday at Dunkard Hall, 210 North Twentieth street. President, F. S. Williamson, general delivery; recording secretary, J. E. B. Vincent, 630 Third avenue; financial secretary, G. W. Brown, 321½ North Eighteenth street.

†No. 137, Albany, N. Y.—Meets every Sunday, 1 P. M., at Labor Temple, Pearl and Beaver streets. President, E. J. Landy, 80 Trinity Place; recording secretary, T. E. Best, 100 Rail Road avenue, Cohoes, N. Y.; financial secretary, James Ryan, 25 Catherine street.

*No. 138, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at 62 Clinton street, third floor. President, H. E. Wimeland, 24 Spy Run avenue; recording secretary, E. L. Fisher, 29 East Washington street; financial secretary, M. B. Larimer, room 28, Bank Block.

*No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sundays at 10 o'clock, at Federation of Labor Hall, between Lake and Baldwin streets. President, Tim Horgan, 417 Columbia street; recording secretary, Dan Lynch, 130 West Water street; financial secretary, C. H. Owens, 104 Exchange Place.

*No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenter's Hall, State street. President, Wm. Van Vechten, 115 Irving street; recording and corresponding secretary, Geo. W. Colony, 510½ State street; financial secretary, J. H. Reed, 439 South Center street.

†No. 141, Frankfort, Ky.—Financial secretary, Geo. M. Egbert, 406 St. Clair street.

*No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Friday night at Trabert & Vogt's Hall, Market street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. President, Isalah Tuttle, 80 Main street; recording secretary, C. W. Griffin, General Delegate.

*No. 143, Ashtabula, O.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at B. I. L. of A. Hall, Spring street. President, A. B. Chase Palmer, 10 Kinsman street; recording secretary, John Brady, New Commercial Hotel; financial secretary, H. J. Williams, 233½ Main street.

*No. 144, Wichita, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at 400 East Douglas avenue. President, J. A. Snyder, 929 South Water street; recording secretary, L. W. Ray, 1218 Waco street; financial secretary, R. George, 250 North Main street.

*No. 145, Saginaw, Mich.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Engineer's Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, Edward J. Landy, 914 Fitzhugh street, east side; recording secretary, Peter Jerome, 1012 Atwater street; financial secretary, Burt Randall, 185 Pleasant street, west side.

*No. 146, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Sons of Veterans' Hall, 955 Main street. President, Henry Demne, 1287 Pembroke street; recording secretary, C. J. Carmody, 623 P. O. Box; financial secretary, Jno. J. Beirne, 272 Benham avenue.

*No. 147, Anderson, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayer's Hall, Main street, between 9th and 10th streets. President, F. A. Wartenby, 1824 Jackson street; recording secretary, Earl Cherington, 1022 Main street; financial secretary, J. T. Griffin, 1022 Main street.

†No. 148, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, at 737 Seventh street, northwest. President, W. J. Fish, Brightwood, D. C.; recording secretary, J. A. Carroll, 468 M street southwest; financial secretary, W. T. Malloy, 403 Eighth street, northwest.

*No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade and Labor Hall, 9 and 11 South Broadway. President, Charles Monroe, No. 505 Railroad street; recording secretary, John Glennon, 358 Spruce street; financial secretary, Edward Milhouse, 23 North Broadway.

*No. 150, Bay City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, O. D. Remy, 113 North Munroe street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, James M. Ferguson, 258 Jefferson street.

†No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, 102 O'Farrell street. President, George Cooney, 214 Third street; recording secretary, J. F. Leonard, 1227 Filbert street; financial secretary, Jas. J. Farrell, 1027 O'Farrell street.

*No. 152, Ft. Scott, Kan.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at B. of L. F. Hall, 701 East Main street. President, C. S. White, 524 Clark street; recording secretary, O. M. Chin, National Hotel; financial secretary, J. E. White, 529 North National avenue.

*No. 153, Marion, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at Riley Hall, West Third street. President, Marion Frank Knapp, Oyster Bay Hotel; recording secretary, J. O. Clark, Homestead Hotel; financial secretary, John Gormley, South Gallatin street.

*No. 154, Cleveland, O.—Meets first and third Fridays at O'Donnell's Hall, 89-91 Prospect street. President, Martin Durkin, 328 Waverly avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Rielley, 11 Sibley street; financial secretary, Chas. Ruttle, 25 Norwich street.

*No. 155, Oklahoma City, O. T.—Meets every Monday evening at Labor Hall, corner Second and Broadway. President, M. H. Scott, 9 North Broadway; recording secretary, A. A. Holcom, 219 Noble avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Stewart, 724 West Fourth street.

*No. 156, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at B. T. C. Hall Main street.

President, J. R. Hancock, 1106 Jennings avenue; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, C. F. Crabtree, City Hall.

*No. 157, Elkhart, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, Asa Kintzler; recording secretary, H. A. Row, 506 Beardsley avenue; financial secretary, L. D. Whittig.

*No. 158, Temple, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Post Office Building. President, George Grotehouse, general delivery; recording secretary, H. S. Newland, 506 South Eleventh street; financial secretary, Miss Lizzie Hard, West End.

*No. 159, Madison, Wis.—Meets second Thursday at Union Hall, State street. President, Wm. Neff, 1816 Dayton street; recording secretary, H. W. Schroeder; financial secretary, Hiram Nelson, 426 West Washington avenue.

*No. 160, Zanesville, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at Union Hall, corner Seventh and Main streets. President, J. Simmons, 268 Keen street; recording secretary, C. G. Kern, 766 Orchard street; financial secretary, J. Mangan, Kirk House.

*No. 161, Uniontown, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, on Main Street. President, J. D. Riffe; recording secretary, Charles Berg; financial secretary, Clyde Cottom.

†No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Tuesday night at Fuller Hall, corner Fourteenth and Douglass streets. President, Tom Casebolt, Council Bluffs, Iowa; recording secretary, George Russell, Labor Temple; financial secretary, Fred. Witters, 2874 Maple street.

*No. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Meets first and third Mondays at Koon's Hall, 88 East Market street. President, I. Y. Williams, 125 Gaylor avenue, Plymouth, Pa.; recording secretary, H. S. Krum, 15 West Hollenback avenue; financial secretary, Henry Feldler, 12 East Jackson street.

†No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Monday, Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, Jos. Brennan, 60 Twelfth street, Hoboken; recording secretary, Edward Cook, 139 Grace street, Jersey City; financial secretary, Edw. F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken.

*No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets every other Tuesday evening at C. L. U. Hall, corner Thirty-second street and Washington avenue. President, J. W. Driver, 1015 Twenty-sixth street; recording secretary, H. A. Nycum, P. O. Box 374; financial secretary, R. A. Gentis, 1030 Twenty-eighth street.

*No. 166, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main streets. President, L. Woodman, 582 Pacific avenue; recording secretary, C. H. Wilks, 700 McDermott avenue; financial secretary, W. Girard, 114 Hallett street.

*No. 167, Bowling Green, Ohio.—Meets first and third Mondays at Oil Workers' Hall, South Main street. President, Otis Mollencup; recording secretary, Frank Morse; financial secretary, J. H. Brown, 71 North Prospect street.

*No. 168, Mobile, Ala.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Odd Fellows' Hall, Royal and St. Michael streets. President, H. C. Rawlings, 207 South Emanuel street; recording secretary, Felix Meloncoln, 304 Palmetto street; financial secretary, R. E. Smith, general delivery.

*No. 169, Fresno, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Edgerly's Hall, corner I and Tulare streets. President, J. E. Sutherland, general delivery; recording secretary, B. M. Collins, P. O. Box 902; financial secretary, R. W. Sanford, 655 K street.

*No. 170, Findlay, Ohio.—Meets Thursday nights at Bartenders' Hall, 107½ So. Main street. President, R. S. Wilbur, Home Telephone Company; recording secretary, Charles A. O'Donnell, Home Telephone Company; financial secretary, Clark Reed, Home Telephone Company.

*No. 171, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at A. F. of L. Hall, northeast corner of Main and Liberty streets. President, Al St.

Clair, 717 Brook street; recording secretary, Geo. Hall; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

*No 172, Newark, Ohio.—Meets every Friday night at Painters' Hall, South Side Park. President, V. H. Effinger, Box 252, Newark, Ohio; recording secretary, D. S. Hollister, Newark, Ohio; financial secretary, D. S. Keller, Newark, Ohio.

*No. 173, Ottumwa, Iowa.—Meets first and third Saturday at Labor Hall. President, James Poling, 217 South Schuyler street; recording secretary, John Mitchell, Ottumwa Traction & Light Co.; financial secretary, W. D. Farrell, 225 Wapello street.

*No. 174, Mansfield, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday night at Trades Council Hall, North Main street. President, Joe Dooley, Brunswick Hotel; recording secretary, J. D. McLellen, 83 East Fourth street; financial secretary, R. D. McIntyre, 111 Ritter street.

*No. 175, Benton Harbor, Mich.—President, C. C. Maddux; recording secretary, R. G. Moats, 322 Lavette street; financial secretary, E. W. Mason.

*No 176, Joliet, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday at Building Trades Hall, 227 Jefferson street. President, Joseph Heimbach, general delivery; recording secretary, J. W. Gates, 210 Jefferson street; financial secretary, I. J. Huston, 110 Van Buren street.

*No. 177 Leavenworth, Kans.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Labor Hall, Fifth and Shawnee streets. President, A. S. Pelpher; recording secretary, W. W. Marks; financial secretary, Roy C. Easton, 517 North Second street.

*No 178, Canton, Ohio.—Recording secretary, Otis Roocker, 508 North McKimley avenue.

*No. 179, Charleston S. C.—Meets every 1st and 3d Tuesday night at Aldine Club Hall, King and Hasel streets. President, Wm. E. Stearnes, 24 Amherst street; recording secretary, F. B. Krepps, 154 Meeting street; financial secretary, W. H. Wooley, 53 George street.

*No. 180 Vallejo, Cal.—Meets first and third Friday at Labor Hall. President, George W. Brouillet, 1415 Sacramento street; financial secretary, F. N. Killan, 418 Georgia street.

*No. 181, Utica, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Labor Temple, Hotel street. President, John Greenwood, 21 William street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, N. J. Dempster, 121 Mary street.

*No. 182, Montreal, Can.—Financial secretary, J. A. Shea, 45 Congregation street.

*No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—Meets every Wednesday at Lexington, Ky., 22 West Main street. President, E. C. Rogers, 49 North Mill street; recording secretary, M. M. Welch, General Delivery; financial secretary, G. D. Earl, 130 West Short street.

*No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Boons avenue and Main street. President, J. H. Brown, 47 Simmons street; recording secretary, William Kellar, 47 Simmons street; financial secretary, J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue.

*No. 185, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Ancient Landmark Hall, 3 Boylston Place. President, E. W. Chamberlain, 73 Worcester street, Boston; recording secretary, R. M. Bassett, Lakeville, Mass.; financial secretary, J. S. Kavanagh, 27 Oakdale street, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

*No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in each month at Central Labor Building, Main street. President, W. J. Golter, 38 Burnside avenue, East Hartford, Conn.; recording secretary, G. B. Warner, 164 Babcock street; financial secretary, C. B. McDonald, 144 Governor street.

*No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, cor. Main and Pearl streets. President, J. Wilson, 61 School street; recording secretary, R. Waters, 137 Wan-

goo street; financial secretary, P. S. Bixby, 118 Pearl street.

*No 188, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Monday at Marteno Hall, 346 Main street. President, A. L. Jameson, 159 Main street; recording secretary, D. T. Rader, 199 North Akard street; financial secretary, E. 110 Woodside avenue.

*No. 189, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, Jno. Westfall, 4429 Garfield avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Pfeiffer, 3837 North Market street; financial secretary, E. D. Emme, 3734 Minnesota avenue.

*No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Shawgers Hall, corner Roseville avenue and Orange street. President, Morris R. Welch, 113 Dickerson street; recording secretary, Joseph C. Heines, 18 North Second street; financial secretary, Joseph Hoch, 510 Orange street.

*No 191, Everett Wash.—Meets Monday at Carpenters Hall, 2010 1/2 Hewitt avenue. President, J. E. Grayson, Everett Ry. & Elect. Co.; recording secretary, Edward Barkhart, corner Wetmore and California streets; financial secretary, L. V. Harper, Las Palmas Hotel.

*No. 192, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets every Tuesday at Labor Temple, Second and Union streets. President, R. L. Cruchfield, 469 Fifth street; recording secretary, Bruce Gernsey, 1100 Lane avenue; financial secretary, C. L. Hamilton, 223 Beal street.

*No. 193, Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210 1/2 South Fifth street. President, R. L. Flannigan, 1501 South College street; recording secretary, John Mansfield, 1007 East Cook street; financial secretary, H. M. Logan, 623 North Eighth street.

*No. 194, Shreveport, La.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters Hall, corner Texas and Edwards streets. President, Alvey Dill, 1122 Jordan street; recording secretary, Lyle W. Kerr, Ivie Watson Elec. Con. Co.; financial secretary, F. M. Jones, Ivie Watson Con. Co.

*No. 195, Marietta, O.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Hall, Putman street, Front and Second. President, Lorain Hanna, care Marietta Electric Company; recording secretary, Wm. H. Reed, 417 Second street; financial secretary, E. Davis, P. O. Box 584.

*No 196, Rockford, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, Clarence Bennett, 307 South Winnebago street; recording secretary, Wm. E. Kelley, 507 Elm street; financial secretary, A. N. Huckins, 971 Grant avenue.

*No. 197, Bloomington Ill.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, A. A. Barr, 710 East Market street; recording secretary, W. S. Briscoe, Lock Box 286; financial secretary, H. H. Thompson, Lock Box 274.

*No. 198, Dubuque, Iowa.—President, H. J. Powers, Hotel Paris; recording secretary, W. Harney; financial secretary, Jas. Herkes, 2024 Washington street.

*No. 199 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first Sunday, 2 p. m., at Lightstone's Hall, No. 2, Eleventh and Franklin avenues. President, J. C. McCarthy, 5612 Pennsylvania avenue; recording secretary, B. J. Holland, 220 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, T. F. Lapping, 3925 McRee avenue.

*No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.—President, B. W. Smith; recording secretary, J. C. Reed, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary, J. A. Hamilton.

*No. 201, Appleton, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Master Trades Hall, corner Appleton and Edward streets. President, Frank Constantine, Appleton, Wis.; recording secretary, C. H. Mackey, 667 Appleton street; financial secretary, C. W. Quinn, 751 Appleton street.

*No. 202, Seattle, Wash.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Sternberg Building, 1807 Seventh street. President, R. C. Williams, 508 Fifth avenue; recording secretary, R. Douglass, Eighth avenue west and Blaine; financial secretary, J. H. Brickley, 4015 First avenue northeast.

*No. 203, Campaign, Ill.—Meets every two day nights, at Percival Hall, Meil

street. President, H. G. Eastman, Champaign, Ill.; recording secretary, A. L. Chandler, 412 West Oregon street, Urbana, Ill.; financial secretary, Guy Fox, 504 Godwin avenue, Urbana, Ill.

†No. 204, Springfield, Ohio.—Meets first and second Saturdays at Johnson Building, corner Main street and Walnut alley. President, F. C. Rotsel, 396 West Main street; recording secretary, G. C. Snyder; financial secretary, G. E. Craig, Flat 5, Clark Building.

*No. 205, Jackson, Mich.—Meets Thursday of each week at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and Main streets. President, Ed. Kelly, 610 Hamlin street; recording secretary, Ernest Wideman, 358 South Park avenue; financial secretary, F. G. Layher, 307 Water street.

*No. 206, Hamilton, Ohio.—Financial secretary, F. M. McCullon, general delivery.

*No. 207, Stockton, Cal.—Financial secretary, Wm. D. Bennett, Room 426, Yosemite Building.

*No. 208, Muscatine, Iowa.—President, A. C. Adams, 417 Chestnut street; recording secretary, L. P. Davis, 111 East Fourth street; financial secretary, W. Demorest, 111 East Fourth street.

†No. 209, Logansport, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night at Butchers' Hall, 238½ North street. President, N. Costenborder, 820 Race street; recording secretary, F. D. Tam, 522 Linden avenue; financial secretary, A. W. Tam, 522 Linden avenue.

*No. 210, Calro, Ill.—Meets every first and fourth Saturday each month at Union Hall, 602 Commercial avenue. President, James D. Phillips, 710 Thirty-fourth street; recording secretary, Martin Crayton, Jr., 2706 Commercial avenue; financial secretary, Frank Nell, 809 Commercial avenue.

*No. 211, Windsor, Ont.—President, S. Jenkins, General Delivery; financial secretary, W. H. Madge, P. O. Box 17.

†No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Monday at Stationary Firemen's Hall, 1112 Vine street. President, J. A. Cullen, 952 West Sixth street; recording secretary, Harry Falquett, 1125 Jackson street.

*No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, corner Horner and Lansmuir streets. President, Geo. Cowling, 60 Front street, West Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, B. C.; recording secretary, A. D. Hotson, 653 Richard street; financial secretary, J. E. Dubberly, corner Seymour and Davie streets.

*No. 214, Olean, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday at Seigel Block, North Union street. President, J. E. Dower, Olean, N. Y.; recording secretary, Paul W. Miller, 125½ North Union street; financial secretary, W. N. White, Box 424, Olean, N. Y.

No. 215, Hot Springs, Ark.—Financial secretary, W. S. Shelton, Hot Springs Water Company.

*No. 216, Owensboro, Ky.—Meets every Thursday at Lehman Hall, Main street, between St. Ann and Findlay. President, Mostyn Martyn, K. & I. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, I. P. Johnson, American Restaurant; financial secretary, Wm. Kellam, 705 Elm street.

No. 217, Seattle Wash.—President, C. H. Knapp, 1109 Fifth street; recording secretary, A. Rhoades, 1516 West Seventh avenue; financial secretary, Geo. W. Johnson, 218 Ninth street.

*No. 218, Sharon, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday night at A. O. U. W. Hall, Shenango and River streets. President, Ed. O'Day, 25 Pennsylvania avenue; recording secretary, L. E. Carson, 25 Pennsylvania avenue; financial secretary, Stanley Tallman, Box 271, Sharpsville, Pa.

*No. 219, Sullivan, Ind.—Meets first and third Tuesday night at Electric Plant Building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, H. R. Heiney; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

‡No. 220, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Durand Building, Main street west. President, N. Devereux; recording secretary, C. McGovern, 8 Admiral Place; financial secretary, E. A. Thompson, 435 Main street east, Flat 14.

*No. 221, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Sunday night at Carpenter's Hall, on Pearl street. President, J. DeVoque, Beaumont, Tex.; recording secretary, G. Gibbs, P. O. Box 561; financial secretary, O. H. Ryan, Box 561.

*No. 222, Lafayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month at Labor Temple, Sixth and Main streets, southeast corner. President, A. A. Targent, 418 North Fifth street; recording secretary, I. S. Edwards, 827 North Sixth street. financial secretary, F. G. Burchby, 1740 Union street.

†No. 223, Brockton, Mass.—Meets second and Fourth Monday at Red Men's Hall, 47 Center street. President, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; recording secretary, Everett W. Cole, 418 School street, Whitman, Mass.; financial secretary, Arthur B. Spencer, 228 Crescent street.

*No. 224, Halifax, N. S.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Mechanics' Hall, 161 Hollis street. President, Wm. Soper, 25 Russell street; recording secretary, John A. Dickson, 135 North street; financial secretary, John S. Ackhurst, 212 Morris street.

No. 225, Topeka, Kans.—Meets every Saturday at 418 Kansas avenue. President, W. J. McLaughlin, care of Missouri and Kansas Tel. Company; recording secretary, F. H. Wolford, care of Independent Tel. Company; financial secretary, D. C. Platt, 411 East Seventh street.

*No. 226, Vicksburg, Miss.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at K. of P. Hall, corner of Clay and Washington streets. President, George Gandin, 202 China street; recording secretary, C. D. McKenna, 338 McRovers avenue; financial secretary, A. B. Jones.

*No. 227, Staunton, Va.—Financial secretary, G. L. Keister, Western Union Telegraph Company.

*No. 228, Franklin, Pa.—Financial secretary, Chas. Mann, care C. U. T. Co.

*No. 229, Manchester, N. H.—President, C. W. Warner; recording secretary, F. E. Grant; financial secretary, F. E. Grant, 23 Penecock street.

*No. 230, Victoria, B. C.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Labor Hall, corner Douglas and Johnson streets. President, W. McMicking, 17 Kingston street; recording secretary, R. J. Jameson, 62 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 53 Bridge Street.

†No. 231, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Lincoln Club Rooms, 68 Pearl street. President, William McFadden, 134 North Division street; recording secretary, J. L. Fausey, 115 Sigsbee street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 991 Hall street.

No. 232, Schenectady, N. Y.—Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Bradt-Yates Building, State corner Center streets. President, J. G. Winne, 853 Emmet street; recording secretary, J. Leo Kelly, 810 Albany street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Stuart, 131 Nott Terrace.

†No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Financial secretary, Chas. Elliott, General Delivery.

*No. 234, Chattanooga, Tenn.—President, T. G. Wallace; recording secretary, I. Briggs, Shipp's Hotel.

†No. 235, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Financial Secretary, J. M. Perry, 3249 Jefferson avenue.

*No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays, at Casey's Hall, 105 East Main street. President, Albert Schuler, Streator Ind. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Ed. Holdeman, 212 West Second street; financial secretary, H. M. Griffith, 208 High street.

No. 237, Lorain, Ohio.—President, R. Lindsay; recording secretary, C. D. Gott, care of Black River Tel. Co.; financial secretary, A. C. Marsh.

No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—President, Chas. Hollingsworth; financial secretary, J. H. Graham, 10 Church street.

No. 239, Williamsport, Pa.—Financial secretary, Albert Hein, 510 Pine street.

No. 240, Philadelphia, Pa.—Telephone.—Meets every Thursday at Morning Star Hall, corner of Ninth and Callowhill streets. President, W. B.

Whorton, 1418 Borie avenue; recording secretary, R. L. Giles, 148 North Thirteenth street; financial secretary, R. T. McKinney, 227 North Camack street.

No. 241, Pittsburg, Pa.

*No. 242, Decatur Ill.—Meets Thursday, at Hod Carriers Hall, 118 Merchant street. President, S. D. Kuster, 712 West Decatur street; recording secretary, Thos. P. Gordon, 807 N. Church street; financial secretary, C. E. Owens, 426 E. Main street.

*No. 243 Vincennes, Ind.—Meets Wednesday night at Cooper & Draine Hall, 117 Broadway. President, C. T. Kissick, 807 N. Thirteenth street; recording secretary, E. G. Wertz, corner of Sixth and Harrison; financial secretary, W. H. Patterson 425 Fairview avenue.

†No. 244, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Meets first and third Sunday Hess' Hall, 2 p. m., at Center street bet. fourth and fifth. President, Henry Hascher, East Mauch Chunk; recording secretary, A. Armbruster, P. O. Box 232, East Mauch Chunk; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk.

†No. 245 Marion, O.—Meets every Monday evening at W. Center street. President, H. D. Fitzell, 258½ N. Main street; recording secretary, W. H. Spitzer, 409 N. Main street; financial secretary, Frank T. Click, 151 Jefferson street.

*No. 246, Steubenville, O.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Druids' Hall, North 4th street. President, J. J. Barry, 213 Washington street; recording secretary, S. M. Richards, 213 Washington street; financial secretary, F. M. Ross, 213 Washington street.

No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Carpenters' Hall, Van Horn building, corner of State street and Canal bridge. President, J. W. Rediker, Schenectady, N. Y.; recording secretary, C. H. DeLongue, 940 State street; financial secretary, Chas. Spiegel, Scotia, N. Y., Schenectady P. O.

*No. 248, Chillicothe, Ohio.—Meets first and third Thursday at Federal Labor Union Hall, North Paint street, third floor, Kaiser Block. President, Edward Jackson, 221 North Hight street; recording secretary, G. F. Ridgway, 362 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. B. Godwin, 354 South Paint street.

*No. 249, St Catharines, Ontario.—Financial secretary, Bert Markle, general delivery.

*No. 250 San Jose, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Hall of Justice, 13 South First street. President, Nick Cooper, Bristol Hotel; recording secretary, F. W. Bustin, 57 South Fourth street; financial secretary, Vernon Smart, 1090 Park avenue.

†No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Meets Thursday, every two weeks, at Board of Trade Hall, Barrage street. President, A. Harrington, Pine Bluff; recording secretary, B. R. Brown, Pine Bluff; financial secretary, G. C. Cady, Pine Bluff.

*No. 252, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday at Carpenter's Hall, Ellis' Building, State street. President, William Copeland, 141 Lafayette street; recording secretary, C. A. Bates, Box 655; financial secretary, William Spencer, Broadway, Bellevue.

*No. 253, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—President, R. A. Simons, 511 South Eighth street, financial secretary, E. B. Horman, 802 First street, West

No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Chas. Hentschell, Jay street; recording secretary H. H. Myers, Albany street; financial secretary, Ed. Kenelty, 302 Lafayette street.

*No. 255, Raleigh, N. C.

*No. 256, Battle Creek, Mich.—Financial secretary, D. Cole, 243 East Main street.

†No. 257, Washington, D. C.—Meets Friday each week, 719 Sixth street, northwest. President, E. M. Wev, 1235 C street, southwest; recording secretary, M. G. Bundick, 1107 Tenth street, northwest; financial secretary, H. C. Montague, 921 R street northwest.

†No. 258, Providence, R. I.—Meets Hanley Building Washington street. President, Thomas P. Reed, 171 Washington street; recording secre-

tary, John Grant, 486 Atwell avenue; financial secretary, Dan'l J. Spellman, 27 South Court street.

*No. 259, Salem, Mass.—Financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street.

*No. 260, Montgomery, Ala.—Recording secretary, J. Northington, Southern Bell Tel. Co.

†No. 261 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—First and third Wednesday, Phythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Edward R. Rayher, 41 Church street; recording secretary, J. P. Dalzell, 69 Church street; financial secretary, Wm. H. Owen, 42½ Caroline street.

*No. 262, Pullman, Ill.—Financial secretary, H. S. Myers, 129 Watt avenue.

*No. 263, Shamokin, Pa.—Meets Sunday afternoon at Seiler Zimmerman building, Room 7, 35-39 East Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, 21 North Diamond street; recording secretary, E. H. Shipman, 238 South Shamokin street; financial secretary, E. D. Harrison, 227 Diamond street.

‡No. 264, Greater New York.—Financial secretary, T. J. Burke, 27 Jackson Place.

*No. 265, Lincoln, Neb.—Every Thursday, I. O. O. F. Hall, 123 South Tenth street. President, M. Caster; recording secretary, Geo. W. Neally, 1215 O street, room 8; financial secretary, Thos. E. Arundel, 706 North Thirteenth street.

*No. 266, Sedalia, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday night at Second Regiment Band room, opposite Post Office, on Lamine street. President, L. Elisman, 705 East Fifteenth street, Sedalia, Mo.; recording secretary, R. R. Cunningham; financial secretary, Milo J. Spahr, 312 West Eleventh street.

*No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Mohawk Club Rooms, corner State and Center streets. President, Peter Baumbler, 59 York street; recording secretary, Owen M. Behan, 306 Jay street; financial secretary, G. J. Jones, 130 Barre street.

*No. 268, Newport, R. I.—First and third Friday, Forrester's Hall, Thames street. President, G. B. Reynolds, Jr., 32 Newport avenue; recording secretary, F. Gurnett, 23 Mann avenue; financial secretary, J. Albers, 35 Washington street.

*No. 269, Princeton, Ind.—Financial secretary, E. P. Maxwell, Princeton, Ind.

†No. 270, Augusta, Ga.—Every Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m., Kidwell's Hall, corner 15th street and May avenue. President, Murray Smith, Southern Bell Tel. Co.; recording secretary, W. P. O'Keefe, 730 Calhoun street; financial secretary, W. P. O'Keefe, 730 Calhoun street.

*No. 271, Altoona, Pa.—First and third Monday, each month, Carpenter's Hall, Eleventh avenue and Thirteenth street. President, Chas. S. Downs, 1018 Howard avenue; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 910 Lexington avenue, financial secretary, C. H. Smith Hollidaysburg.

*No. 273, Clinton, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davie, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt street; financial secretary, H. W. Dean, 308 Ninth avenue.

*No. 276, West Superior, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at Union Hall, Hammond Block. President, J. C. Driscoll, 1405 John avenue; recording secretary, E. J. Banks, 238 Eleventh street; financial secretary, J. A. Shape, 1114 Fourth street.

No. 278, Rock Island, Ill. (Wiremen)—Financial secretary, George H. Briggs, 2005 R. I. street, Davenport, Iowa.

No. 279, Chicago, Ill.—Armature winders.

*No. 280, Hammond, Ind.

‡No. 281, New Orleans, La.—President, C. Kister, 2719 First street; financial secretary, George Lowcock, 6050 Constante street.

*No. 282, Chicago, Ill.

‡No. 283, New Orleans, La.

No. 284, Rochester, N. Y.—Station men.

†No. 285, Philadelphia, Pa.—C. W. Waltermann, 1630 Vine street.

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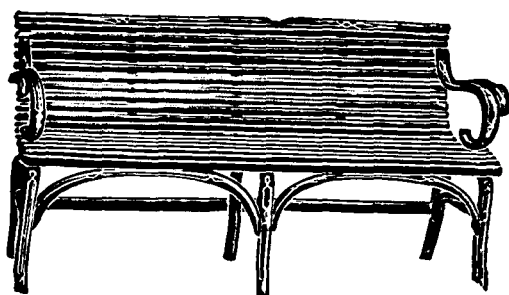
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NO FUSEL OIL

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